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With Supplement: The Latest Photographs of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. SIXPENCE.

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THE CERBERUS OF THE SOULS: THE GUARDIAN OF THE SPIRITS OF CHINESE PRIESTS.

The idol, which is of great size, was found in Western China, and is supposed to have guarded the souls of the priests from time immemorial.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.

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THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPHS OF KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

(SEE SUPPLEMENT.)

EXCEPTIONAL interest attaches to the photographs of their Majesties the King and Queen, which we give as a Supplement this week, not only from the fact that they are the latest portraits of their Majesties, but also on account of the special interest of the occasion on which they were taken. The King and Queen gave sittings immediately after the ceremony of the Opening of Parliament, their Majesties, of course, being attired in their full robes of state. In view of the fact that the new Parliament which they had just inaugurated will bring to a head the controversy regarding the relation between the two Houses, and possibly see some changes in the constitution of the second Chamber, it is of particular interest to note that the photographs we publish were taken in the House of Lords. It may well be that on the next occasion when their Majesties come in state to open Parliament, some momentous decision will have been arrived at on the subject of this great constitutional question, the settlement of which may involve reforms in the machinery of our Government more important than any that have taken place for centuries. These photographs of the King and Queen, therefore, taken, as it were, on the threshold of a new stage in the evolution of British Parliamentary procedure, may well be regarded as a historic souvenir of a unique occasion.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

"THIS FOR REMEMBRANCE."

A WRITER has said that while enjoyment of the present is our surest source of happiness, the faculty of remembrance often sheds a more pleasant, if subdued, glow on human life. True, it is given to none of us to enjoy memories of a past wherein was no guile, disappointment, pain or sorrow, but the wise recognise that these things are inevitable, and the tempering of the good and the bad here, as elsewhere, in our affairs gives us,—perhaps, the *via media* that is safest to tread. The gift of putting away out of recollection the sadder side of life, with its past-and-gone ills and evils, is perhaps one to be desired, but I question whether existence would be really happier if the shade of memory did not serve to contrast with its sunshine. Be that as it may, one of the most fascinating of studies is that dealing with the physical basis of our remembrance-faculties—with the brain-machinery that operates here, as in all other acts connected with life's governance. We know little regarding the intimate work of brain-cells, though nobody doubts that these wondrous living atoms are the seat of the action and of the play of the forces that rule our existence. It is the complexity of that work compared with the apparent simplicity, relatively speaking, of the organisms that operate which constitutes the main difficulty of the psychologist to-day.

It is customary for people to speak of memory as if it were a specially developed faculty located in some brain-centre or centres, and operating as a kind of mental phonograph in repeating the stored-up thoughts and impressions of our lives. The old phrenologists would have agreed to this view of things, because, for them, all the mental faculties, and even emotions, were believed to be represented on the brain-surface by actual "organs" indicated as regards their activity and power by the size and prominence they assumed. Modern brain-science gives no countenance to this opinion. In the first place, there is in the brain no demarcation of centres in any way corresponding with the "organs" of the old science; and in the second place, emotions and faculties are complex things, often deeply interwoven in action, and therefore very unlikely to be represented by groups of localised brain-cells, the limits and boundaries whereof cannot be determined by inspection of the brain, and still less by a study of the outside of head or skull. Equally futile is the search for a special organ of memory to the action of which we might refer the source of our remembrance, and of the often marvellous reproduction of the thoughts and events of years gone by, registered apparently none the less truly in the brain.

Some physiologists have argued for the memory-faculty as one common to the living tissues at large. Disease of transmitted character has been thus regarded as due to the operation of a morbid memory on the part of the affected tissues. Once impressed with the stamp of an ailment, the cells reproduce in those of the succeeding generation a physical recollection of the disease. This view has been superseded by the more circumstantial opinion that disease-inheritance is a much more circumstantial thing than a cell-memory. The modification of a tissue by disease is a real thing, and such alteration is handed on, not vaguely, but in all its actuality as a material phase. There are reasons for assuming that, in respect of our ordinary recollective faculties, some material impression on brain-cells must represent the memory-basis. How such a change or action can be effected passes our comprehension, but it is safe to suppose that without some definite registration of impressions in the brain-cells, there could be no possibility of their reproduction at all.

We are here in the land of conjecture, but it is always permissible to theorise, provided facts are strictly kept in view. Research discloses no special memory-organ in the brain, and it would seem that we must either locate the function of remembrance among those intellectual acts which are discharged by the highest brain-centres, or must assume that each group of brain-cells exerts a memory for its own affairs, or, indeed, that each of our millions of brain-cells exercises a memory of its own. When the memory fades away in old people, or when it is destroyed by disease, we do not find that any one special part of the brain is found to be affected. You may find memory abolished in many different brain-disorders, and it may be also that, while recollection weakens for one series of events, it remains strong for others. Old people babble about the past mostly; their interest in present affairs is often entirely absent. Can we assume that with brain-decline the cells, active in early and middle life, have ceased to function; and that cells latent, but charged with the memories of early days, again come to the front? Again a mere hypothesis, but a somewhat interesting and not necessarily impossible view.

I incline to the belief that memory is a faculty widely diffused among brain-cells, and that each group of cells deals with its own special recollections. If muscles, for example, have to move in obedience to stimuli, it might be assumed they do so because they possess a memory of their work, and this view might explain why many actions occur without consciousness necessarily intervening. What is the "instinct" of animals save inherited memory, which must involve the action of brain-cells of very varied and different kinds? Unconscious memory—by the way, are not many recollections reproduced outside the domain of will?—is another phase of life which seems to argue for the independent operation of groups of brain-cells, each charged with its own mission in the great collective work of ruling our lives. Every cell may therefore exercise its own memory-power, and the infinite variety of our recollections depends on the cells which say "This for remembrance."

ANDREW WILSON.

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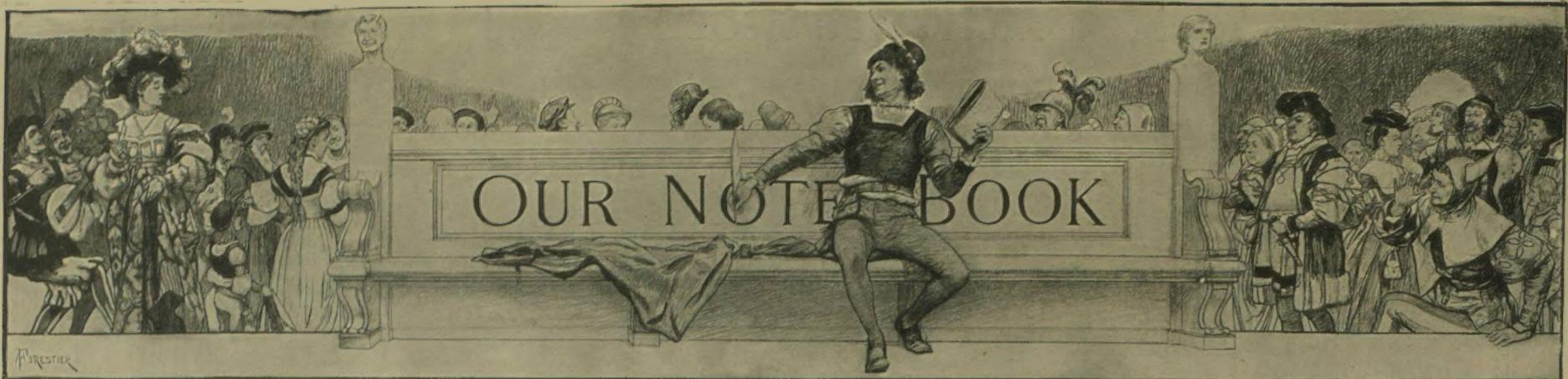
THE MOMENTOUS MONDAY: MR. ASQUITH MAKES HIS STATEMENT.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE



THE EAGERLY EXPECTED ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME: SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Monday last Mr. Asquith moved that up to and including the 24th of March, Government business should have precedence at every sitting. He further proposed that on the 24th the House should adjourn until the 29th. He continued: "Immediately on its re-assembly . . . we shall present our proposals with regard to the relations between the two Houses of Parliament and present them in the first instance, as I have already intimated, in the form of resolutions." Extraordinary interest was taken in the proceedings.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I HEAR that an attack is being made by some of the French critics upon "Chantecler" and the Rostand reputation generally—an attack taking the form of a charge of "mere rhetoric" and a protest against extravagant and even insolent puns. That some such hostile impression might exist in England I could well understand. To begin with the simplest reason, the little I have happened to see in the way of English translation of Rostand has been laughably inadequate. I even remember seeing a version of "Cyrano de Bergerac" in which the last line of the Ballade of the Duel was translated quite literally. As everybody knows, each verse of that impromptu poem ends with the line "A la fin de l'envoi je touche"—that is, "I hit you at the end of the *envoi*," or last verse. Obviously, it should be roughly rendered "I hit you when the ballad ends" or "And at the ballad's end the blow," or anything of that kind. In this learned translation, Cyrano was made to say at the end of every stanza, "And at the envoy's end I touch." Not one person in ten in an English theatre would know that "touch" is a French technical term for a hit in fencing. Not one person in twenty would know that the *envoi* is the ritual last verse of an old French ballade. If therefore Cyrano said "At the envoy's end I touch," it is impossible to conceive what an English crowd would think he meant. I can only suppose they would associate it with tickling the nose of an ambassador.

But, of course, this verbal mistranslation is only the emblem of a much deeper sort of misunderstanding. It is no disgrace to an intelligent Englishman of a certain type that he cannot care for Rostand's military brilliancy; just as it would be no disgrace to a classically minded Frenchman that he could see nothing beautiful in the tangled forest of Browning. There is an English temper to which the violence of French satire seems merely vulgar, while the rigidity of French rhetoric seems merely stiff and thin. Such a type of Englishman would be annoyed both ways by a Rostand drama. The nose of Cyrano de Bergerac seems to him as gross as the nose of Ally Sloper. The rhetoric of Cyrano de Bergerac seems to him as artificial as that of Bombastes Furioso. The two spiritual roots of difference lie in two French qualities which the English scarcely possess at all: first the power of feeling that hatred is something holy; and second the power, not merely of laughing at oneself, but of laughing unmercifully. Our English idea of a hero is built upon the sailor, the accessible and open-hearted fellow, who kills everybody with the kindest feelings. Our hero is Nelson or Harry V.—I mean the genial and magnanimous Henry V. of Shakespeare, not the morbid and cruel Henry V. of history. Nelson wears his heart on his sleeve, as he wears his Orders on his coat. Shakespeare's King Henry broods over his beloved subjects, and seeks to give them (in a splendid line) "a little touch of Harry in the night." But

Cyrano, though he fills the stage, is by no means a universal gentleman. Cyrano, though he lives and dies for love, is by no means, in the general sense, a loving or a lovable character. It is his vice, he says, to wish everybody to hate him. He compares love to the loose Vandyck collars that are coming into fashion, and hatred to the stiff Elizabethan ruff which he still retains; it is uncomfortable, but it holds a man's head up: "La Haine est un carcan, mais c'est une auréole." To be a bitter and exact critic of society, to lash the age, to demand that acting, writing, fencing should reach a severe standard, to wage a lonely war on stupidity—this is a French idea: it is the idea of Rostand's Cyrano, just as it is the idea of Molière's Misanthrope. It is hard for an Englishman (at least, it is hard for me) heartily to like this idealistic cruelty. It is hard for us to imagine scorn as

It had the same heroic impossibility as that great Spanish legend in which two knights led out the corpse of the Cid on horseback and all the armies of the Moors fled before it. But it was most French of all, after exhibiting these towering heroes, suddenly to exhibit them again as clucking fowls in a farmyard and a cock crowing on a dunhill. First, Cyrano's "panache," his high, unbroken feather, brushes the stars; next, it is only the feather of a chicken waddling about a yard. First, Napoleon's trumpet is like the trumpet of the Resurrection, calling to the quick and the dead; next, it is only cock-a-doodle-do from the ragged hero of a hundred cock-fights.

Precisely because Rostand, a romantic and patriotic Frenchman, laughs at the omnipotence of the Gallic cock, many foreigners are enabled to laugh at it who

by no means laugh at equally foolish things of their own. The phrase, for instance, that the sun never sets on the British Empire, is quite as intrinsically ludicrous as the idea that the sun cannot rise without the Gallic cock. That measureless, unthinkable furnace which flings its remoter firelight over such star-dust as our earth, and many like it, is not much more insulted by one idea than by the other. There is mockery in the notion that those awful ancestral fires are encouraged when they hear the cock; there is surely equal mockery in the suggestion that they are discouraged if they do not see the Union Jack. But the difference is that no patriotic English poet will write a romantic drama to point out the cosmic comicality of supposing that the distant and fiery star needs, for its comfort, a little touch of John Bull in the night. But it is French satire that always scores off French heroism; it is the same nation in the two moods; sometimes, as in Rostand's case, it is even the same individual. France has claimed, not without reason, to be the

Roman Eagle; she has claimed the eagle and earned it. But she has always gone back of herself to the admission that she is not the eagle, but the cock.

I had intended in this article to deal with the French criticisms of Rostand, and I find I have dealt only with the English. Making the sun rise when you choose seems to me but a faint expression of the difficulty of making a newspaper article go where you want it to. Upon the two specific points of rhetoric and punning I have only space for admonitions which may sound the more sincere for being necessarily brief. The first is this: when people talk about "mere rhetoric" as if it were something artificial, ask them why there always has been rhetoric at very real moments of politics, why there has always been rhetoric when there were bullets and blood. And when people complain of puns, ask why the age of Shakespeare was the age of punning, and also why our one piercing poem of poverty, our one *unbearable* poem, "The Song of the Shirt," is full of verbal quips.



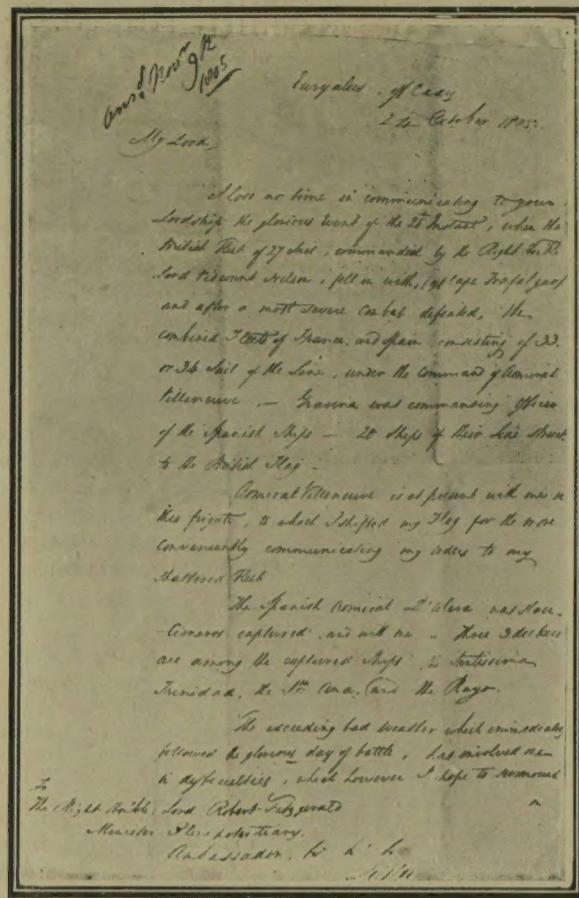
'THE PRECIOUS KING' WHO HAS BEEN DEPOSED BY CHINA: THE DALAI LAMA OF TIBET.

The Dalai Lama, who has been deposed by the Chinese Government, and has fled from Lassa, bears the title of Gyalpo Rinpoche, or "the Precious King." Since his previous flight from Lassa after the Younghusband occupation in 1904, he has been in exile, but about three months ago he returned with authority from Peking to resume his former position. He soon quarrelled, however, with the Chinese Amban, or resident administrator. The Amban entered Lassa with his troops, and defeated the "Golden Soldiers" of the Dalai Lama, who fled from his palace, and, pursued by the Chinese, made for the Indian frontier. He reached Darjeeling on Tuesday, and it is possible that he may go to Peking to lay his grievances before the Chinese Government. The above photograph was taken during the great Peking-Paris motor-race in 1907.

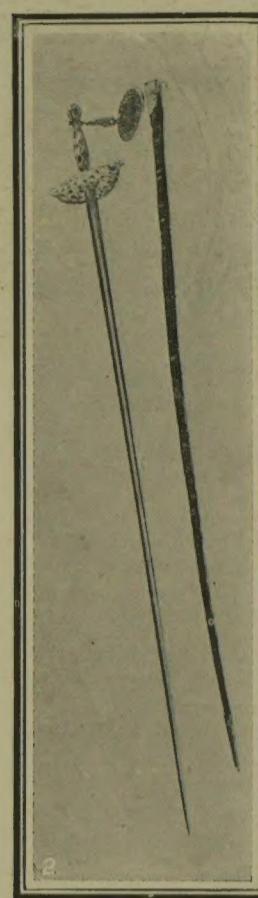
something fruitful and even festive: to behold that bitter tree bearing lovely blossoms and delightful fruit. It is hard for us to realise a pageant of blazing wit and romantic activity all produced by such stiff anger as has produced an anchorite or a suicide. It is as if all the gay Athenian comedies had been written by Timon of Athens. But though this sentiment of sacred hate is not easy to us, that is no reason why we should not do justice to it. And France may fairly claim that much philanthropy has been founded by the Misanthrope.

The other un-English quality is best represented in "Chantecler" itself. The Englishman can laugh at himself, but the Frenchman can sneer at himself, can laugh at himself till himself gets quite cross. It was very French to parade the fierce satiric poet Cyrano, the very romance of unpopularity, defying human society and taunting death. It was very French to devote a whole tragedy (as in "L'Aiglon") to the mere memory of Napoleon, the mere size of his shadow.

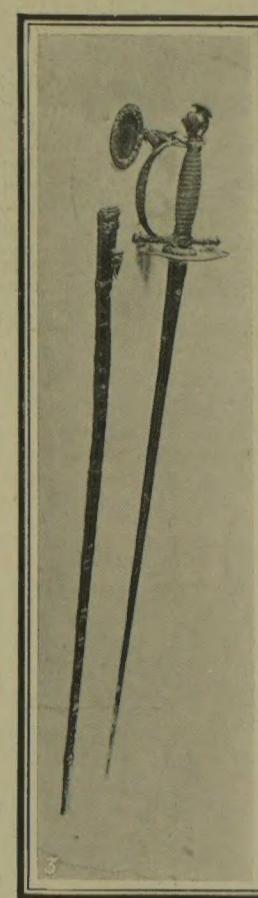
HISTORY MADE AND MAKING: A CENTENARY AND AN EXPERIMENT.



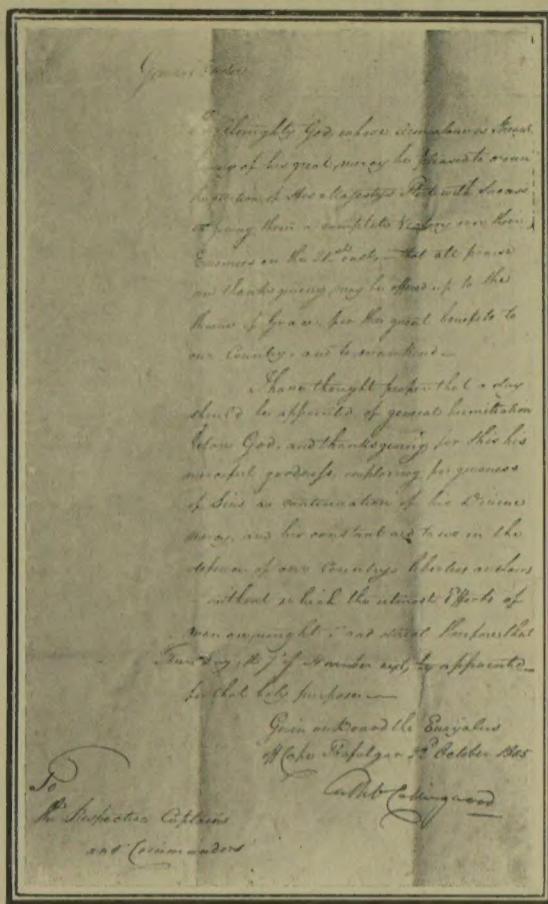
1. THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VICTORY OFF CAPE ROBERT FITZGERALD.



2. SURRENDERED TO COLLINGWOOD: THE SWORD OF ADMIRAL VILLENEUVE, COMMANDER OF THE ENEMY AT TRAFALGAR.



3. SURRENDERED ABOARD ITS OWNER'S FLAGSHIP: THE SWORD OF ADMIRAL CISNEROS, TAKEN PRISONER AT TRAFALGAR.

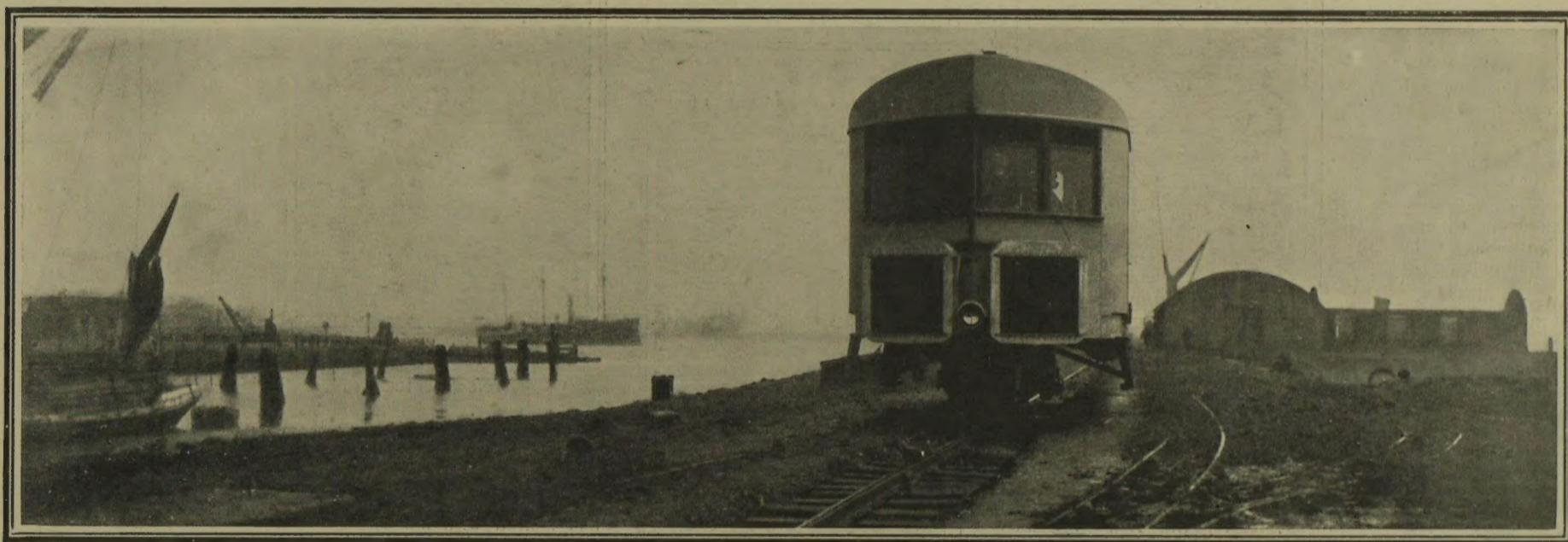


4. WRITTEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR: COLLINGWOOD'S LETTER ORDERING A GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

Photos, Clarke.

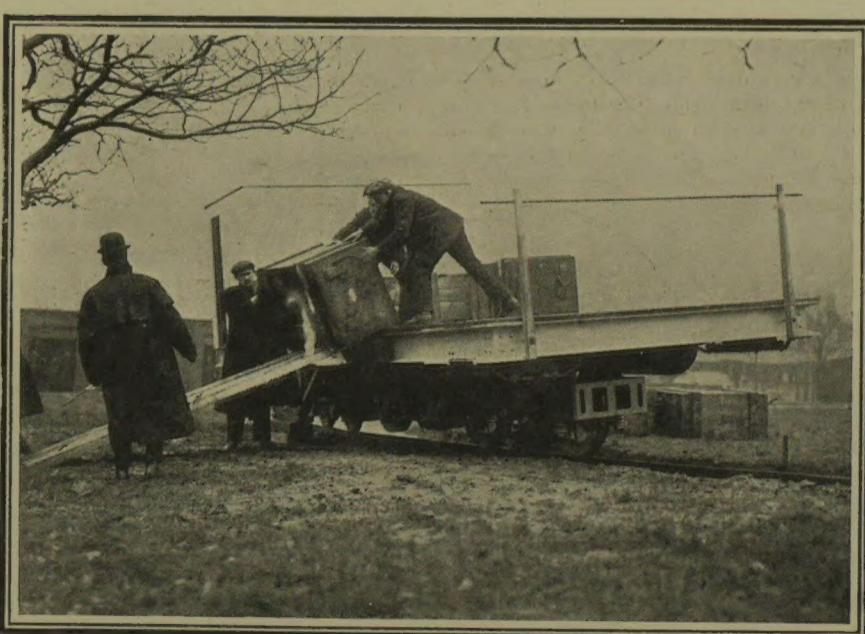
THE SERVICE IN MEMORY OF THE ADMIRAL WHO SUCCEEDED TO THE COMMAND AFTER THE DEATH OF NELSON AT TRAFALGAR: THE COLLINGWOOD CENTENARY.

A service in memory of Collingwood is to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday next (the 7th), and a number of distinguished Naval men have intimated their intention of being present. Collingwood died at sea on March 7, one hundred years ago, five years after he had been created a Peer. At the battle of Trafalgar he was second in command, and on Nelson's death in that action succeeded to the chief command.

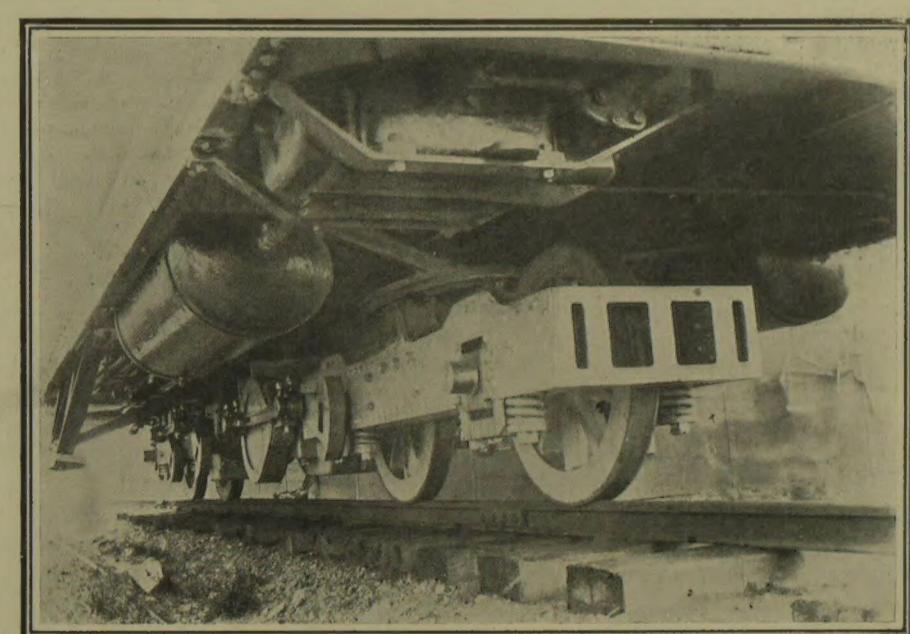


TRAVELLING AT CONSIDERABLE SPEED ON ITS SINGLE LINE: THE BRENNAN GYROSCOPIC MONO-RAIL CAR UNDERGOING TESTS.

Photo, Halfstones.



THE CARRIAGE AT REST, LEANING TO ONE SIDE, AND YET REMAINING ON THE LINE: UNLOADING CASES FROM THE GYROSCOPIC CAR.



THE CAR'S SINGLE SET OF WHEELS: THE UNDERNEATH PART OF THE GYROSCOPIC MONO-RAIL CARRIAGE.

Photo, Topical.

THE SPEED TESTS OF THE TRAIN THAT RUNS ON ONE RAIL: THE BRENNAN GYROSCOPIC CAR AT GILLINGHAM.

That remarkable invention, the Brennan mono-rail, which it is perhaps superfluous to say to-day is kept upright on a single rail by an adaptation of the gyroscope, two wheels revolving in opposite directions in a vacuum, underwent yet another series of successful and important tests at Gillingham the other day, a 22-ton car being driven at a considerable speed over the track, which is circular for 220 yards and straight for 440 yards. It was particularly curious to see the car made to lean over to one side, that freight might be unloaded, and yet remain on its rail.



MR. PERCY
C. SIMMONS.
Defeated by Mr.
Benn at the bye-
election in St.
George's-in-the-East.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. MICHAEL DOYLE,
The New Lord Mayor of Dublin.

repute which appeared to attach to the Dublin Council in Great Britain," and drew a somewhat sarcastic comparison between that Council and some public bodies in this country. He remarked that there had never yet been any members of the Dublin Corporation placed in the dock charged with conspiracy, and combining together for their own personal benefit to the disadvantage of the ratepayers.

Through the approaching retirement of Sir Edward Seymour under the age-limit, a vacancy has been caused in the list of Admirals of the Fleet, which has been filled by the appointment of Sir Arthur Fanshawe, who has been Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth since 1908. Sir Arthur will also celebrate his professional jubilee this year, for he entered the Navy in 1860, at the age of thirteen. In 1899 he became Second-in-Command of the Channel Squadron, and two years later Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station. In 1906 he was appointed President of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. Sir Edward Seymour entered the Navy in 1852, and has seen much active service. During the Crimean War he was present at the bombardment of Odessa and at Sebastopol. He also took part in the China War, and was present at the capture of Canton in 1857 and the taking of the Peiho Forts. In the Egyptian War of 1882 he commanded H.M.S. *Iris*. In 1900, as Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, he led the allied expedition against the Chinese. He was made Admiral of the Fleet in 1905.

Mr. Percy C. Simmons has probably had his fill of electioneering of late. At the General Election he opposed Mr. Wedgwood Benn in St. George's-in-the-East, being defeated by 434 votes. At the bye-election caused by Mr. Benn's appointment last week as a Junior Lord of the Treasury, he again stood as the Unionist candidate, and was again defeated, by 509. He has also been occupied as Municipal Reform candidate for St. George's-in-the-East for the London County Council, thus having two separate elections to contest at one and the same time. On Saturday Mr. Simmons was the victim of a cowardly attack by a man who, pretending to shake hands with him in a crowd, cut his thumb with a knife and made off.

Adventurous beyond the dreams of fiction has been the recent career of Kaid Belton, the young English officer who, at the age of twenty-six, became Commander-in-Chief to Mulai Hafid, the King of Morocco.



ADMIRAL-OF-THE-FLEET SIR EDWARD
H. SEYMOUR, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.,
Who is Retiring on April 30.



MR. CHARLES P. ALLEN, M.P.,
Who has been Appointed a Charity
Commissioner.



KAID BELTON,
"The King-Maker" — formerly Mulai
Hafid's English Commander-in-Chief.

against the new Sultan's enemies. Kaid Belton, who has been nicknamed "the King-Maker," was only nineteen when he got his commission in South Africa for gallantry

in the field. He received his Captaincy in Somaliland, and entered Mulai Hafid's service in 1908. He is now in London preparing for publication a book describing his experiences, which should make interesting reading.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt junior (the ex-President's eldest son) and his fiancée, Miss Eleanor Alexander,



MISS ELEANOR B. ALEXANDER,
Engaged to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt junior.



MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JUNIOR,
Engaged to Miss Eleanor B. Alexander.

daughter of Mrs. Henry Alexander, of New York, are aged twenty-two and twenty-one respectively, and they have known each other since childhood. The wedding will not take place until Mr. Roosevelt's



THE HON. IVOR GUEST,
The New Paymaster-General, who has been
Raised to the Peerage.

return from his hunting tour in Africa. Miss Alexander, who is very popular in Washington society, is a good amateur actress and dancer. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt

junior is at present gaining business experience in a carpet factory at Connecticut. He is very democratic in his ideas, and boasts of the fact that in the factory he has been treated in just the same way as any other beginner.

Ilkeston offers better chances to Colonel Seely than did the Abercromby Division of Liverpool, where he was defeated at the General Election by Colonel Chaloner. At Ilkeston Sir Walter Foster, who has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, had a majority of 4200. The polling at the bye-election has been fixed to take place on Monday (March 7). Colonel Seely was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1908. He served with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War, and he holds a gold medal from the French Government for saving life at sea.

Much interest was aroused last November by the election to the Mayoralty of Kingston-on-Thames of Alderman George Clarke, who was for twenty-six years a member of the Metropolitan Police. He had previously, in 1859, served in the police-force of Devonport. He retired in 1888 and settled at Kingston, where he took an active part in local affairs, and was elected to the Town Council eighteen years ago.

To fill the vacancy on the Charity Commission caused by the appointment of Mr. E. J. Soares as a Junior Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Charles Peter Allen, M.P., has been selected. He is a barrister and a newspaper-proprietor, and has sat as a Liberal for Stroud since 1900, his opponent at the General Election being Mr. A. W. Clifford, whom he defeated by 323 votes. Mr. Allen has travelled in Russia, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

It is a peculiarity of the office of Paymaster-General that, while he pays others, he does not pay himself, the post being honorary. The new Paymaster, the Hon. Ivor Guest, has just been raised to the Peerage, thus obtaining in his own right a dignity to which, as the eldest son and heir of Lord Wimborne, he would in the ordinary course of nature have succeeded. After serving in South Africa, the new Peer was in 1900 elected as a Unionist for Plymouth, but afterwards crossed the floor of the House. He has shared with his wife (a daughter of Lord Ebury) much of the task of dispensing Liberal hospitality in recent years, and they held the official reception at Wimborne House on the eve of the opening of Parliament last week.

It was indeed a heroic action for which Seaman Thomas Bouttell, of H.M.S. *Glory*, recently received from the Prince of Wales the Royal Humane Society's Stanhope gold medal, awarded for the bravest deed of the year. The occasion was the terrible fire which destroyed the steamer *Sardinia* at Malta in November 1908. A pinnace from the *Glory* was



SIR THOMAS MYLES, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
Appointed Honorary Surgeon to the
King in Ireland.



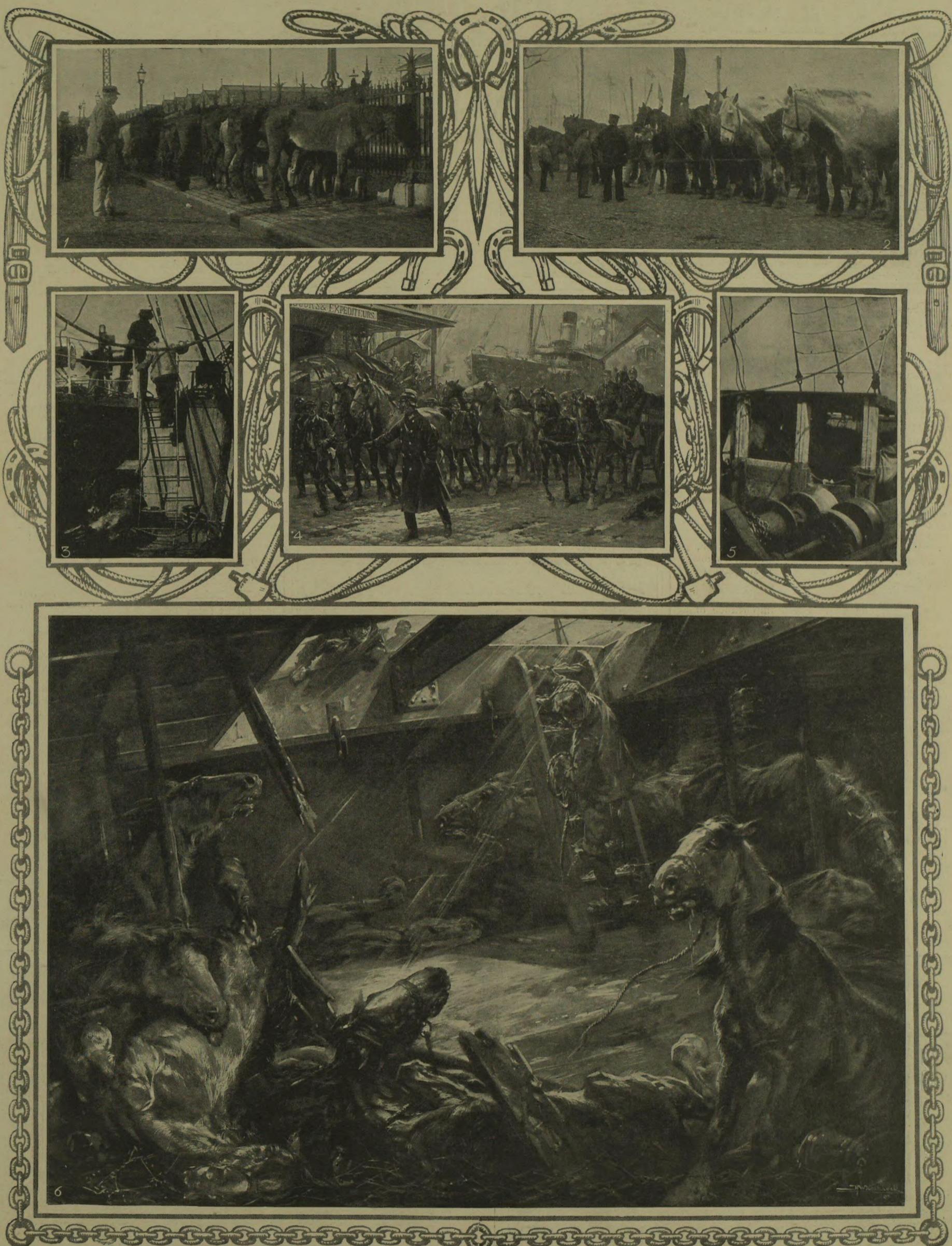
SEAMAN THOMAS BOUTTELL,
Who has Received the Stanhope Medal for
the Bravest Deed of the past Year.

trying to pick up passengers, when three Arabs lowered themselves from the burning vessel by a rope, in which one of them became entangled. Bouttell went to the

(Continued overleaf)

ILLUSTRATIONS THAT BRING HOME THE WORN-OUT HORSE SCANDAL:

OLD SERVANTS OF ENGLAND ON THEIR WAY TO CONTINENTAL ABATTOIRS.



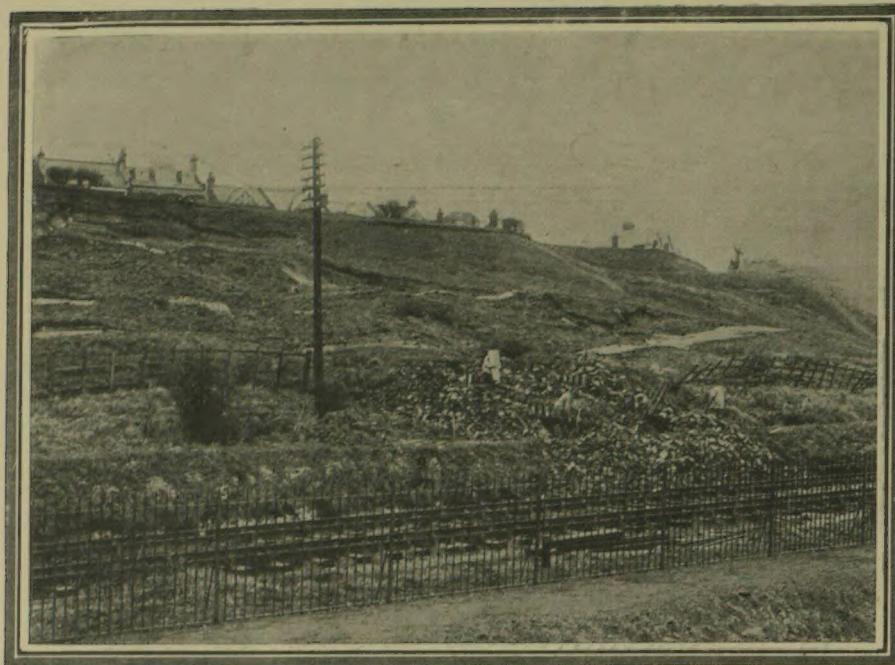
1. NEARING THE END: ANTWERP BUTCHERS SELECTING HORSES FROM SCOTLAND.
2. DESTINED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION: A CONSIGNMENT OF LONDON HORSES AT ROTTERDAM.

3. CHEATING THE ABATTOIR: A HORSE DIES WHILE EN ROUTE TO AMSTERDAM.
4. THE PROCESSION TO THE SAUSAGE-MILL: WORN-OUT HORSES MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS ON THEIR WAY TO THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

5. HUMANE METHODS ABOARD SHIP: A HORSE CONVEYED IN A SLING.
6. THEIR LAST VOYAGE: THE PITIABLE PLIGHT OF HORSES IN A GALE.

It will be recalled that two years ago we gave considerable publicity to the question of the traffic between this country and the Netherlands and Belgium in worn-out horses, a question that has now arisen again in full force. We republish a selection of the illustrations to draw attention again to the matter. The traffic in question is sanctioned by the Board of Agriculture; but, in justice, it must be said that it is not lawful "to convey in a vessel from any port in Great Britain any horse which, owing to age, infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other reason, cannot be so conveyed without cruelty during the intended passage and on landing." It appears that there is no avoidable cruelty on board ship; but in the past, at all events, there have been numerous cases of horses suffering from disease and wounds. It is no wonder that many agitate for the cessation or the alteration of the traffic.

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS; DRAWINGS BY H. W. KOPKOEK FROM SKETCHES BY EYE-WITNESSES.

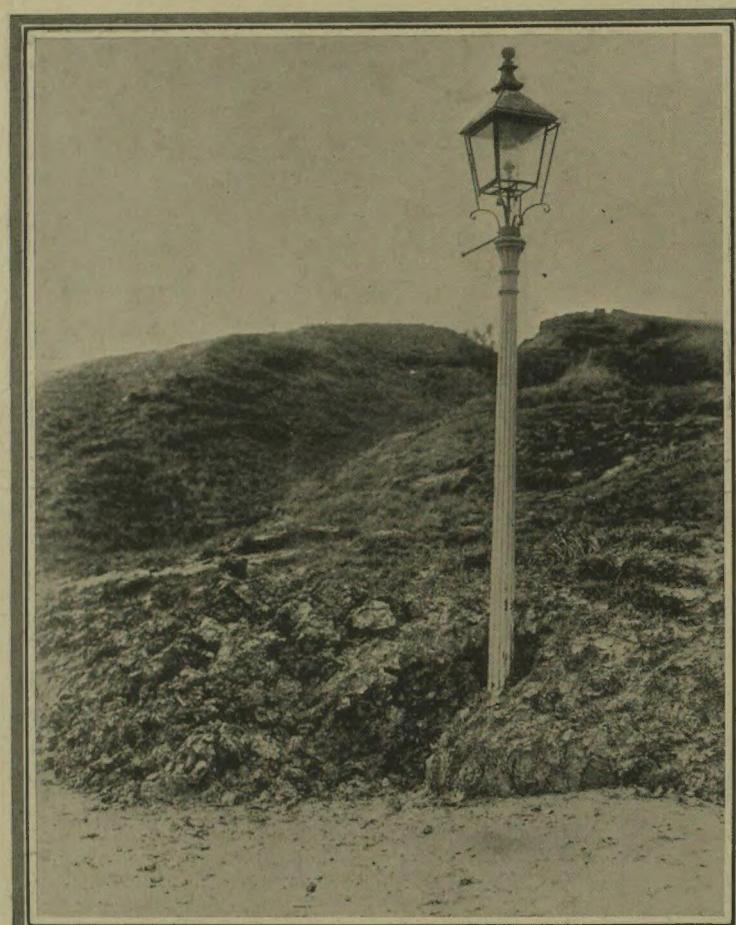


Photo, Topical.
THE RAILWAY LINE IN DANGER OF BEING BURIED: A RESULT OF THE LANDSLIDE AT LEIGH-ON-SEA, SHOWING HOW CLOSELY THE EARTH APPROACHED THE RAILS.
The continual rain caused a landslide at Leigh-on-Sea the other day, and a good deal of damage was done.
The photograph shows the fallen end dangerously near the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway.

man's rescue, and, though the ship's side was in many places red-hot, and he was also in danger of being swept away by the heavy sea, he succeeded in liberating him and holding him up until a boat arrived.

Irish medical men will be gratified by the honour conferred on Sir Thomas Myles, of Dublin, who has been appointed Honorary Surgeon in Ireland to his Majesty the King. Sir Thomas has for the last twenty years been surgeon to Richmond Hospital, and he is also a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, at which he was President from 1900 to 1902, and formerly Professor of Pathology. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and received his first appointment in that city, in 1881, as house-surgeon of Steeven's Hospital.

Parliament. The interest and importance of Parliamentary proceedings just now are proved by the frequency of the announcement in the Court news that the Prince of Wales "went to the House of Commons and heard the debate." His Royal Highness was present three times within eight days, and on each occasion he remained over the clock for several hours. The uncertainty of the political situation was rendered acute when the first division of the new Parliament gave the Government a fiscal majority of only thirty-one. On Monday the House assembled in an excited mood, as the Nationalists had threatened to oppose the motion for facilities for financial business, and would thus place the Ministers at the mercy of the Opposition. It was then announced, however, that the Unionists would refrain from taking a step which would throw the business of the country into confusion, and the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer made such declarations with regard to the main question as saved them from the hostility of their Irish friends. Mr. Asquith explained that the scheme for "the substitution in our Second Chamber of a democratic for an hereditary basis" would be postponed till a subsequent year,

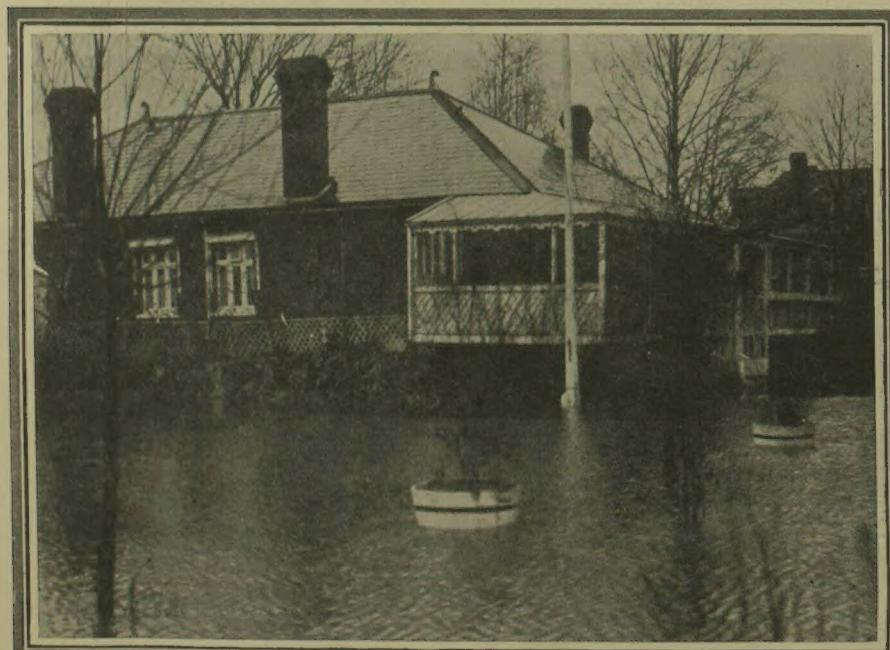


Photo, Topical.
THE LANDSLIDE IN ESSEX: A LAMP-POST SURROUNDED BY EARTH THAT HAS SHIFTED ITS POSITION, AT LEIGH-ON-SEA.

and that, in order to bring the issue concerning the Veto to a trial at the earliest possible moment, the resolutions

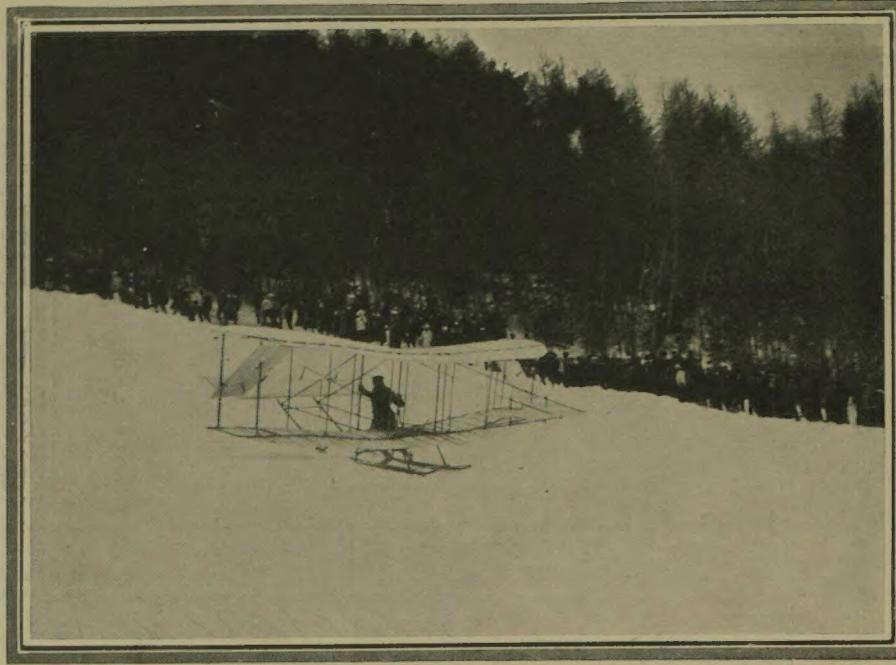
dealing with the relations between the two Houses to be submitted immediately after Easter, would be sent to the Peers. A crisis would then arise, instead of being postponed till Bills had been considered; and Mr. Lloyd-George, referring to the question of guarantees from the Crown, assured his impatient friends that the Government would not "plough the sands," but would stake their existence on the advice they might think it necessary to give to the Sovereign. On account of this assurance, the Nationalists abandoned their intention of challenging a division on the Government motion. The House has consequently been able to proceed with Estimates and other financial business, although the Budget for the expiring financial year is left in greater suspense than before.

The Dalai Lama's Flight from Tibet. It is curious that, when the British expedition under Sir Francis Younghusband occupied Lassa in 1904, the Dalai Lama fled into Mongolia and eventually went to Peking, whereas now that the Chinese have deposed him and seized his capital, he has sought refuge first in British territory. This is not the first time that the Dalai Lama has been deposed by the Chinese. Dr. Sven Hedin, in his recent book, "Trans-Himalaya," mentions that after the British occupation of Lassa and the flight of the Grand Lama, "the Chinese posted up a long proclamation at all the street-corners in Lassa, in which they declared that the Dalai Lama was deposed because he had exposed his people to danger instead of defending them." In view of recent events, it is interesting to recall that the British Expedition to Lassa was sent because the Dalai Lama had flouted British representatives, and placed obstacles in the way of Indian trade. The result of that expedition was to strengthen the Chinese suzerainty over Tibet, and by the Anglo-Chinese Agreement of 1906 Great Britain undertook not to interfere in the administrative affairs of the country. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 also, England and Russia agreed to support the suzerainty of China in Tibet.



Photo, G. P. P.
ENGLAND'S MILD IMITATION OF THE PARIS FLOODS: A BUNGALOW GARDEN SUBMERGED BY THE RISING OF THE THAMES, AT BOURNE END.

The heavy rains and the heavy seas have caused a great deal of damage on the coast, as well as at sea, and floods have occurred in the low-lying districts about the rivers. Fortunately, the rising of the waters does not mean to this country anything like such a disaster as that which Paris suffered recently and is only now recovering from. For all that, the present rising has been responsible for great inconvenience, and, in fact, has brought to us a mild edition of the catastrophe that had to be faced by our neighbours across the Channel. Flooded cellars, basements, and ground-floor rooms are not pleasant things.



Photo, Schumann.
THE MOTOR-LESS AEROPLANE: THE NEW WINTER SPORT "FLYING-MACHINE" BEFORE RISING INTO THE AIR.
We here publish a photograph illustrating a subject depicted on another page by Mr. Caton Woodville, that our readers may see the motor-less aeroplane while it is still on the ground.

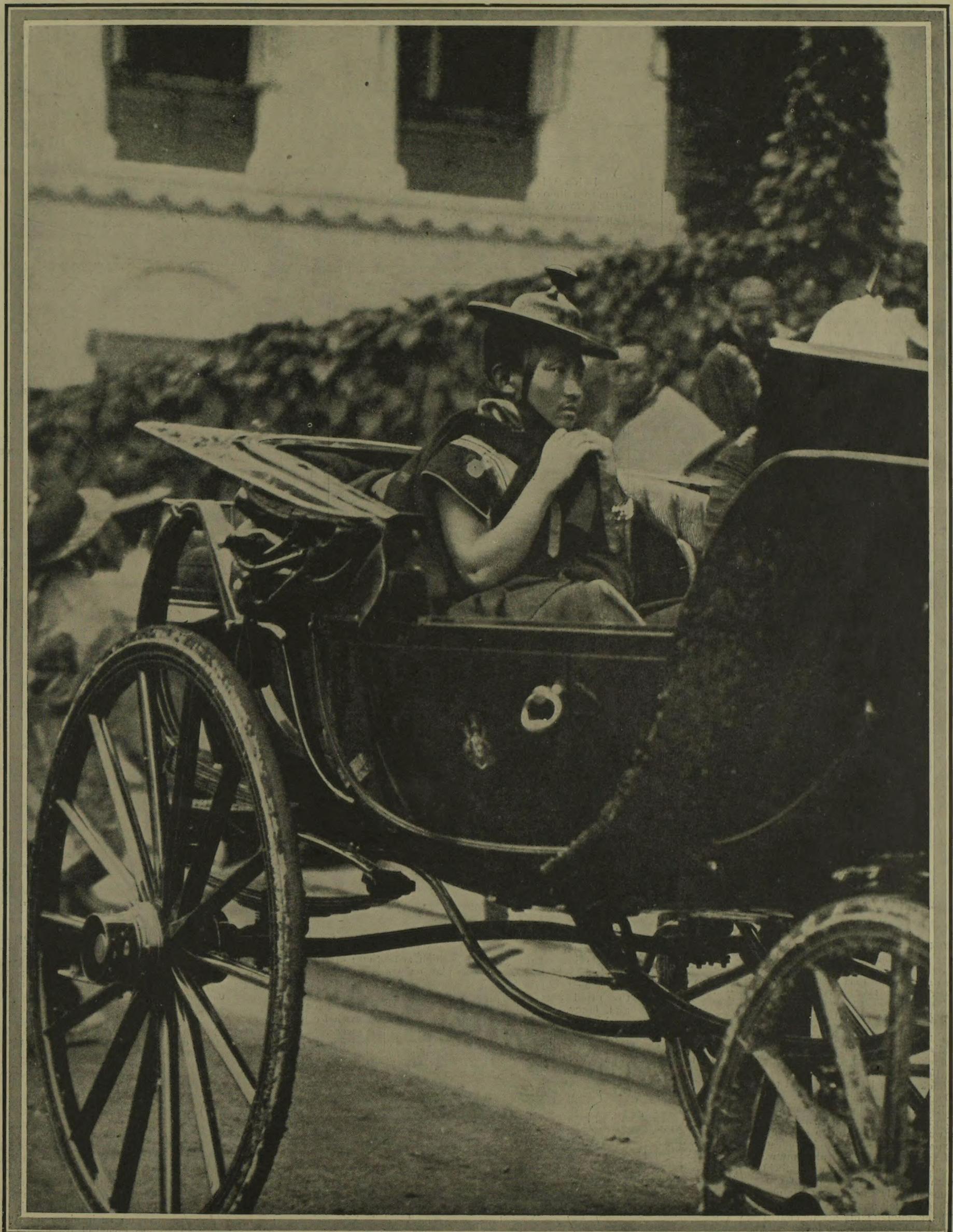


Photo, Topical.
DISORDER IN ORDERLY—AND SOCIALISTIC—BERLIN: A SCENE AT A PROTEST MEETING DURING THE FRANCHISE "RIOTS."

The Prussian franchise question has led to many meetings and to disturbances. At the moment, the Prussian franchise is such that, at the General Election of two years ago, the Socialists, who had twenty-five per cent. more votes than any other party, won but seven of the 443 seats in the Diet. This representation the Socialists consider inadequate. At the recent General Election the Socialists in Berlin won six seats from the Radicals, having with them 75 per cent. of the electorate. With regard to our photograph, it is interesting to note the line of police controlling the crowd holding hands.

THE POPE WHO MUST DIE IN THE ATTITUDE OF THE MEDITATING BUDDHA.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY THE ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



HELD IN GREATER RESPECT THAN THE FUGITIVE DALAI LAMA: THE TASHI LAMA.

During his most recent journey in Tibet, Dr. Sven Hedin found that the Tashi Lama "enjoyed a far higher reputation than the Dalai Lama . . . The Tashi Lama . . . was the highest prelate in Tibet while the Pope of Lassa was wandering a homeless fugitive about Mongolia." Further, he says of the two (in "Trans-Himalaya," and quoting Köppen): "The functions of Teacher and King are divided between the two Lamaist Popes, the former being especially assigned to the Panchen, the latter to the Dalai Lama. And this is also signified by the titles of the two potentates, for the former is called Panchen Rinpoche, 'the Great Precious Teacher,' and the latter Gyalpo Rinpoche, 'the Precious King'" Of the Tashi Lama, the famous traveller writes: "His complexion is fair, slightly inclining to yellow; he is somewhat below the middle height, is well proportioned, looks healthy . . . His short-cropped hair is black, and there is scarcely any down on his upper lip; his lips are not thick and full like those of other Tibetans, but thin and gracefully formed, and his eyes are of a chestnut-brown colour." One of the most remarkable facts in connection with the Tashi Lama is that "when he feels the approach of death, he must, in accordance with the directions of the Holy Law, remain in a sitting position, with his legs tucked under him and his hands palms upward in his lap, for he must die in the same attitude as the meditating Buddha." Our photograph shows the Tashi Lama during his visit to India.

At the Sign



The Bishop of Exeter was attacked by the mob and dragged from the north door of



old St. Paul's to Cheapside, where he was proclaimed a traitor and beheaded. 1327.

THE VERY REV. W. MOORE EDE, D.D.,
Dean of Worcester, and author of a new volume of lectures, "The
Clergy and Social Life," which Mr. Edward Arnold is publishing.
Photograph by Russell.

ANDREW LANG ON THACKERAY
AND OTHER MATTERS.

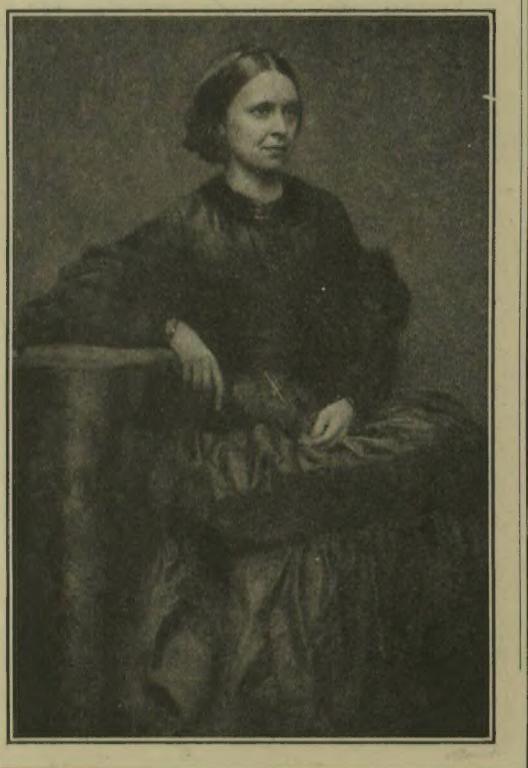
READING Mr. Melville's "William Makepeace Thackeray," and admiring his industry, his sympathy, his wonderful bibliography, and his selection of anecdotes, I have asked myself: will no one attempt a literary criticism of Thackeray on an adequate scale? It is an exceedingly difficult task, because the young lions think that they have outgrown Thackeray; are much wiser, more erudite in human nature, more accomplished and exquisite than Thackeray. The old, toothless lions—*moi qui parle*, and the rest—know that we are not able to do what is needed; in fact, are not good enough. Neither as regards his character (of which he could be on occasion a clairvoyant critic), nor his style, nor his way of writing novels (concerning which, again, he had no illusions), do we feel masters of the subject—or of the

In his "History of English Literature," where he has to write on the cedar of Lebanon and the hyssop on the wall, from Widsith to Professor Huxley, Mr. Saintsbury has not much room for Thackeray. Every tedious allegorist before and after Chaucer, every tiresome Elizabethan sonneteer has to receive justice: the immense Drayton and

parries it ere it arrives. It follows from this that there is no phrase in English so nervous, so flutteringly alive, as Thackeray's." That is among the things to be justly said about Thackeray.

In our lighter fiction, that of the cheap magazine, I think that editors ought to make *conteurs* give a holiday to the revolver. Either in four tales out of five, or five out of six, which I read yesterday in a single magazine, the revolver played its part. Really, the weapon is not so frequently used by the middle and upper classes in everyday life. It is not universally carried, as the sword used to be among gentlemen.

It seems that girls, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, had a simple and unfailing source of pleasant excitement. It was to provoke one man sportively to seize a ribbon, glove, or even snuff-box of theirs, and ask another man to restore it to them. Lord Herbert of Cherbury had two "affairs" thus induced by lovely nymphs.



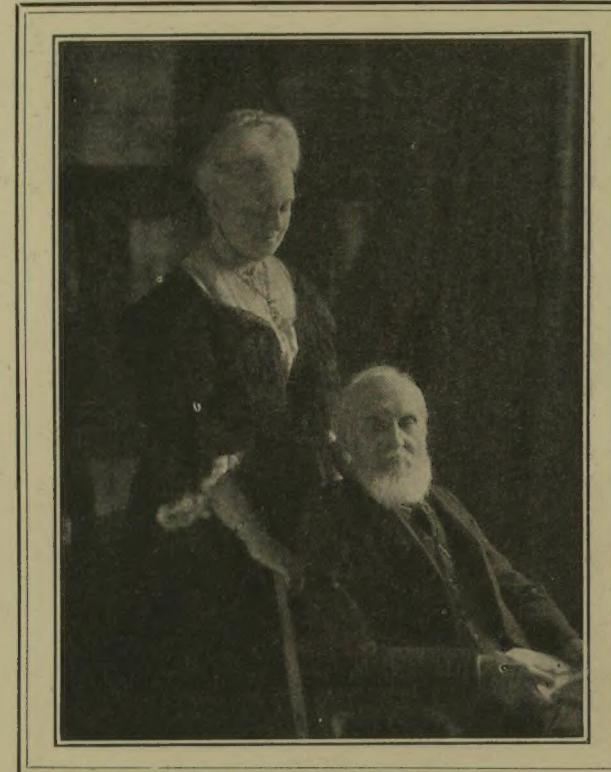
LORD KELVIN'S FIRST WIFE: MARGARET THOMSON
(FORMERLY MISS MARGARET CRUM).

Lord Kelvin's first wife was his cousin, Miss Margaret Crum, who was an accomplished and beautiful girl of twenty-two when she was married to him in 1852. The wedding took place at her father's home at Thornliebank. She died in 1870.

Photogravure by Emery Walker from a photograph taken about 1858.

right way of treating the subject. It is almost as difficult to write on Thackeray as to write on Swift. Thackeray has caused offence by his own criticism of Swift. The men were so different: Thackeray as heartily disliked the Dean as he admired him. In "Esmond" and in the Lectures on English Humourists, he said what it was natural for him to say; his expressions are absolutely honest. If by some impossible alchemy we could blend Thackeray on Swift with Scott on Swift we might produce a fairly satisfactory mixture. For Scott felt about the Dean what Thackeray felt; his serene charity masks his sentiments; he looks at that unhappy, that mysteriously stricken and afflicted genius "with larger, other eyes than ours."

As to what they call Thackeray's "cynicism," I remember that, long ago, Mr. R. L. Stevenson said to me, when he was very young, and I could not yet be called elderly, exactly what Ruskin said; though in language yet more vigorous, *more suo*. I was too much taken aback to hazard a reply: I was surprised; I did not agree. I shut up!



A MARRIAGE THAT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY A FAULTY CABLE: LORD KELVIN AND HIS SECOND WIFE, LADY KELVIN, IN THEIR HOUSE AT EATON PLACE, 1906.

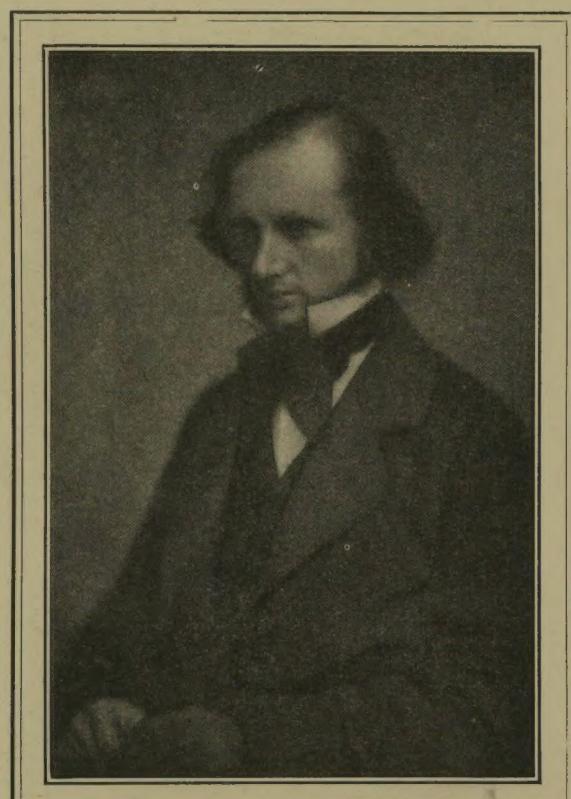
Lord Kelvin's second marriage took place at Funchal, Madeira, in 1874, when he was just fifty. His second wife (the present Lady Kelvin), before her marriage, was Miss Frances Blandy, daughter of Mr. Charles Blandy, of Madeira. As Lord Kelvin wrote to Helmholz on the eve of the wedding, "My present happiness is due to a fault in the cable which kept the Hooper for sixteen days in Funchal Bay last summer." "Otherwise," he wrote to another friend, "this greatest possible blessing could not have come to me. . . . I thank God always that I was brought here."

Photograph by Russell.

A GIANT AMONG SCIENTISTS: LORD KELVIN.

The Centre Illustrations on this Page are Reproduced from Professor Silvanus P. Thompson's "Life of Lord Kelvin," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

(SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)



PROFESSOR WILLIAM THOMSON (LORD KELVIN) IN THE YEAR OF HIS FIRST MARRIAGE.

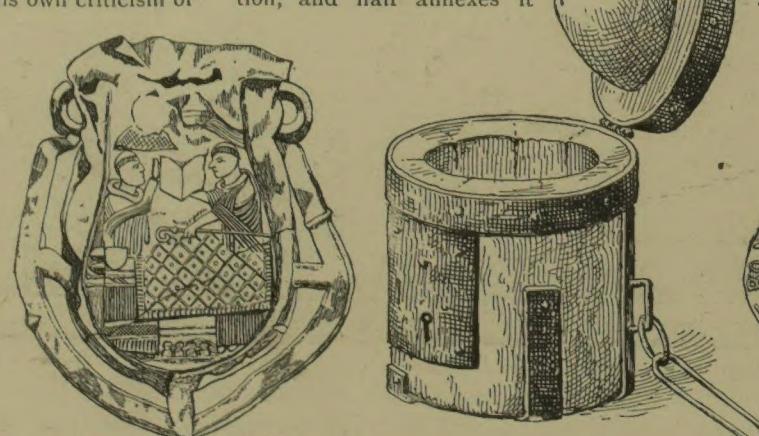
Lord Kelvin, or Professor William Thomson, as he was then, was twenty-eight when his first marriage took place, in 1852. In 1846 he had been appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow University, and he was just becoming famous.

Photogravure by Emery Walker.

About 1753 a girl played the same game in London, and provoked a duel in which one man was run through the heart, while the other had to fly the country and take service with Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War.

In "Crete, the Forerunner of Greece," an excellent little book by Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, I find mention of a new theory of where the famous Lost Isle of Atlantis was. It was not America, nor Ceylon, nor Sardinia, nor any other place mentioned by Mr. Jowett in his translation of Plato. The Master of Balliol said that there was no such place as Atlantis; Plato invented it as Mrs. Gamp invented Mrs. Harris.

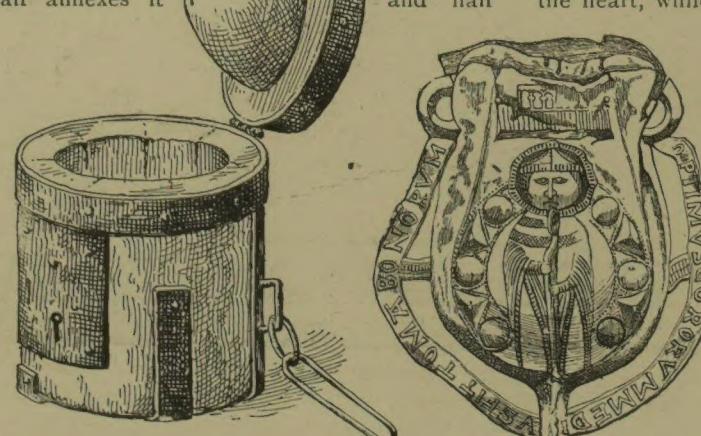
The new theory is that Atlantis was a half-fabulous memory of the isle of Crete as it was about 1500 B.C. A priest of Egypt, about 600 B.C., handed on the legend to Solon, through whom it reached Plato, with new marvels added. Both in Atlantis and ancient Crete people seem to have had a curious taste for drinking bull's blood, which the Greeks believed to have the qualities of prussic acid.



THE HEALING POWER OF ST. THOMAS: A SIGN USED BY CANTERBURY PILGRIMS—ITS REVERSE SIDE.

St. Thomas à Becket was believed to surpass all other saints in the powers of healing, and "pilgrims' signs," such as the above, were bought by some of those who visited his shrine at Canterbury.

Reproduced from "The Medieval Hospitals of England," by Rosa Mary Clay (The Antiquary's Books series); by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen. (See Review on our "Literature Page.")



ONCE THE RECEPTACLE OF A GIFT FROM ERASMIUS: AN OLD HOSPITAL ALMS-BOX AT HARBLEDOWN.

This alms-box is preserved at the ancient Lepers' Hospital at Harbledown, near Canterbury. Dean Colet and Erasmus, it is recorded, went by the hospital about 1519, and Erasmus dropped a coin into the alms-box.

THE BEST HEALER FOR GOOD PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK: A "SIGN" USED BY PILGRIMS TO THE SHRINE OF ST. THOMAS.

The Latin inscription round this "pilgrim's sign" reads, "Optimus egrorum med[ic]us fit Toma bonorum"—Thomas is the best healer for good people that are sick. These "signs" were bought by Canterbury Pilgrims.

FROM THE KING'S ARMOURY: "THE CHAMPION'S SUIT."

DRAWN BY GUY FRANCIS LAKING, M.V.O., F.S.A., KEEPER OF THE KING'S ARMOURY.



WORN AT THE CORONATION BANQUET OF KING GEORGE I: A SUIT OF ARMOUR MADE IN 1585
FOR SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON.

Mr. Guy Francis Laking has been good enough to supply us with the following notes on the famous suit of armour shown in his drawing: "A suit of armour made in the year 1585 by the Armourer Jacob Topf, for Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor. Sir Christopher, instead of following the law, became a courtier, and attracted the notice of Queen Elizabeth by his graceful dancing. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1588. This splendid suit of russet and gold armour was presented to his Majesty King Edward VII., in the year of his coronation, by a party of patriotic gentlemen. It is known as 'the champion's suit' as it was selected to be used by the King's Champion at the coronation banquet of King George I. The horse-armour of the Hatton suit was already in the royal collection when the presentation was made to the King. His Majesty desired the suit to be mounted as now shown, throwing down the gauntlet in the attitude of defiance. The inset shield of arms in the drawing bears those of Sir Christopher Hatton."

ORIGINS OF THE ENGLISH STAGE.—NO. V.

THE YORK MIRACLE PLAYS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.



THE MIRACLE IN ITS MORE SECULAR FORM: THE "SACRIFICE-OF-ABRAHAM" CAR STOPPING BEFORE THE MAYOR.

When the miracle-plays passed from the churches, in which they were originally developed from the liturgy and acted under ecclesiastical patronage, to the market-place and town streets, in which they were under municipal and guild control, they were soon expanded into cycles covering the whole history of Divine events from the Passion backwards to the Creation and forwards to the General Resurrection. Just as in the Church such a series of "Miracles" was performed on different stages set up in the nave, so in their more secular form they were presented, during their progress through the town, on different "pageants" or platforms. Various provincial districts had their own cycles, and among the most famous of miracle-cycles which have come down to us are those of Cornwall, Coventry, Chester, York, and Wakefield. The York plays are the most comprehensive of the cycles and are distinguished by their creative power. There seem to have been three stages in their elaboration, and each stage has left its characteristic examples. In the earlier plays, such as the story of Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac, which our Artist has chosen to picture, is to be found a preponderance of the pathetic. The middle school appears to have been dominated by a dramatist who, with subjects such as those of Cain, Noah, and the Shepherds of the Nativity, gave play to a naive but effective humour. Then followed a realistic period, marked by observation of actual life (medieval life, of course), portraiture of manners, actuality of dialogue, and it looks as if this had also its special playwright, and as if he dealt specially with Christ's Passion.—[DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.]

OIL FUEL FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

"IN REGARD TO THE NAVY, THE INTRODUCTION OF OIL FUEL MAKES FOR SPEED, A WIDER RANGE OF ACTION, AND THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF STOKERS, WHO COULD BE ADDED TO THE FIGHTING STRENGTH."

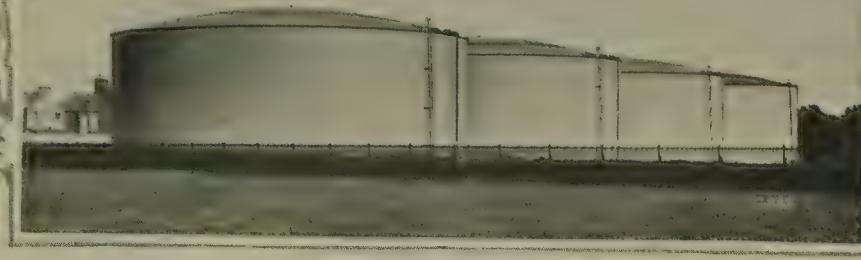


Photo. Silk.

LIQUID FUEL FOR THE BRITISH NAVY: TANKS HOLDING 60,000 GALLONS OF OIL APIECE AT GOSPORT.

THE many economic and transport problems of a crude oil supply for liquid-fuel purposes in war-vessels are to-day attracting the serious attention of naval fuel-experts connected with the chief Powers. Five years ago the engineering advantages of oil-burning were finally and generally acknowledged, and this method of steam-raising became an essential part of the stokehold equipment of vessels of the world's greatest navies.

There were several reasons for its adoption. Two, in particular, apply in the case of the British Navy. During the excitement caused by the Texas oil-wells, phenomenal in number and productivity, in 1902, and when Sir Marcus Samuel started to import liquid fuel from the Gulf of Mexico, British naval authorities took up the serious investigation of the engineering problems of employing crude petroleum as a fuel. It can be said to their credit that the Naval Manoeuvres of 1906 demonstrated the importance of speed in battle-ships and cruisers, and the value of liquid fuel, and that the successful equipment of battle-ships of the *Edward VII.* class to burn oil as an auxiliary fuel gave other navies a lead, and proved a determining factor in the adoption of a secretly conceived programme of work which has given the Navy a new department of engineering specialists, its own secret oil-burning installation, the tank-steamers *Petroleum*, *Kharki*, and other oil-carriers, oil-fuel depots at strategic points at home and abroad, and a combination of advantages which will be a revelation to the enemy in any conflict for the command of the sea, when a victory will depend quite as much upon the contest of the boilers as on the battle between the guns.

What other navies are doing is of interest at the present time. No country has studied the engineering and mechanical problems of liquid fuel with greater care or for a longer time than the United States, but, strangely enough, the results have been largely negative. Quite recently, however—in fact, since the start of this year—the American naval authorities have made an important move. The Senate has been asked to organise buying agencies in the Texas and Oklahoma oil-fields (whence come the supplies of liquid fuel for the British Navy), lay down oil-gathering lines, and erect storage-tanks for liquid-fuel reserve purposes. Some of the latest additions to the American Navy are being equipped to burn oil fuel.

On the Continent of Europe naval authorities are not at the present time devoting particular attention to this subject, but Roumania, with a large and increasing production, has shown a desire to sell liquid fuel suitable for naval purposes in competition with the Texas and Oklahoma product.

The geography of the oil world is constantly changing, and new fields are being discovered every year. The latest available returns give the world's production for a year as follows—

Country.	Tons.
America	24,200,000
Russia	7,700,000
Dutch Indies	1,500,000
Galicia (Austria)	1,700,000
Roumania	1,150,000
India and Burmah	600,000
Japan	300,000
Germany	100,000
Other countries	12,000
Total	37,262,000

Latest reports show that last year (1909) the production of Galicia rose to

2,150,000 tons and Roumania to 1,296,403 tons; while in the case of America the output is expected to be more than 30,000,000 tons.

Our own Colonies are now coming to the front. The lesson we should learn from the European situation is that, in the matter of oil fuel, the future belongs to the Empire with the greatest number of widely scattered and sparsely populated islands on which it is possible to produce and store supplies

for the Imperial Navy and the industrial needs of the Mother-Country and her Colonies. What is wanted is the enterprising employment of British capital, labour, and skill in the numerous unproven territories in different parts of the Empire. No time should be lost in developing these Imperial resources; and now that oil, both its production and its use as a power-producer, has become a question of real

Imperial and commercial significance, the Colonies and Dominions may be depended upon to supply it in huge quantities.

Before the end of this year the West Indies should send us bulk shipments of the production of their oil-fields; in New Zealand drilling operations are in progress, and the Government has commissioned geological experts to investigate extensive tracts of oil-bearing territories; on the other side of the Atlantic there are promising territories in Newfoundland, on the Nova Scotian coast, and in New Brunswick, with every prospect of huge quantities of oil being discovered in the far-away and remote North-West lands north of Edmonton and Athabasca Landing; and there are proven oil-fields in North, West, and South Africa.

British people everywhere, in foreign lands and in our Colonies, will make a fatal mistake if they fail to appreciate the immense scope there is for oil-field expansion, or if, in the huge refinery section, they do not make the most of the facilities which exist for the early and rapid multiplication of the uses to which the numerous products of petroleum can be devoted. There are few countries barren of oil; the greatest oil-sources are still hidden beneath the earth's crust, and some of these are in our own Colonies. It is these unexplored territories which will be the great oil-fields of the future.

Given reasonably cheap production in our Colonies, a great future lies before oil fuel, even if it only depends upon its relative cost compared with coal; and when we come to the collateral advantages, the benefits of using it as compared with coal, the arguments in its favour are simply overwhelming. One great advantage to vessels of war, especially torpedo-boat destroyers, in using liquid fuel, as compared with coal, is its smokeless combustion; and, when combustion is complete, we have freedom from flame at the funnel, even when the boilers are pressed. Used in conjunction with turbines, it has revolutionised the power and speed ideas of those who are responsible for the steam-raising equipment of the mosquito and scout types. A ship's complement is reduced by the almost complete abolition of the stoker element and the substitution of men of the leading-stoker class, to attend to the fuel-burners, under the direction of engineers; and there are obvious economies in the space of stokers' accommodation and weight of stores, together with the expense of their maintenance. The number of lives at risk and men to be recruited and trained over a long period of years is reduced, without diminishing the manœuvring or offensive or defensive power of vessels of any class in the fleet. Re-bunkering at sea is made easy, there being no difficulty in pumping from a tank-steamer to a war-ship in mid-ocean in ordinary weather.

With so many advantages to the credit of oil-fuel, it will be seen that the problems of the future will be limited to the guaranteed provision of an all-British supply.

J. D. HENRY.



MEN MUCH INTERESTED IN THE LIQUID-FUEL QUESTION.



Photo. Cribb.

OIL FUEL IN USE: LIQUID-FUEL COASTAL TORPEDO-BOATS STEAMING THROUGH SPITHEAD, SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE ABSENCE OF SMOKE.

"When there is a proper adjustment of oil and air or steam, and with the ordinary conditions of good boiler practice," says Mr. Henry in "Oil Fuel and the Empire," "even on a full-powered war-ship, the combustion chamber shows a clear white incandescence with hardly any flame apparent, and no smoke or foul-smelling ejection."



Photo. Cribb.

"GIVING THE GAME AWAY": A WAR-VESSEL BURNING COAL AND LEAVING A TELL-TALE TRAIL OF SMOKE IN HER WAKE.

The advocates of oil fuel claim, amongst other things, that liquid fuel will practically do away with smoke, and so give the war-vessel a better chance of eluding the eye of the enemy. In the early days of the liquid-fuel question, the oil yielded so much smoke that it was feared that it would be useless for naval purposes. Now, by dint of many experiments, the Admiralty has annihilated the smoke bogey.

BUNKERING AT SEA: OILING AND COALING IN MID-OCEAN.

THE NEW METHOD AND THE OLD—A CONTRAST.



SIMPLE AND SILENT: A WAR-VESSEL TAKING OIL FUEL ABOARD
THROUGH A HOSE CONNECTING HER WITH THE OIL-CARRYING SHIP.



ELABORATE AND NOISY: A WAR-VESSEL RECEIVING BAGS OF COAL
FROM A COLLIER.

Speaking at a meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects some few years ago, a distinguished naval officer said that (we quote Mr. Henry's "Oil Fuel and the Empire") : "Coaling at sea would be a very difficult problem, but he did not see any difficulty in supplying a war-ship with oil from an oil-ship at sea. . . . If £270,000 (practically the cost of the two largest oil-carriers afloat) were spent on a tank steamer, she would have numerous advantages over a collier turned out at the same price. She would probably carry a little less cargo, but it would consist of a better and more valuable fuel . . . and she would steam faster and keep up a more regular speed, while it would obviously be much easier to take in a stock of fuel from her at sea, when only hose connections would be required between the two ships, than it would be to transfer coal with the complicated arrangements and gear of a steam collier." Again, Sir Fortescue Flannery said: "Bunkering at sea—so anxious a problem with coal—is made easy, there being no difficulty in pumping from the store-ship to a war-ship in mid-ocean in ordinary weather."

LIGHT LABOUR AND HARD LABOUR: OILING AND COALING ON LAND.

THE NEW METHOD AND THE OLD—A CONTRAST.



CLEAN AND LABOUR-SAVING: A TORPEDO-BOAT TAKING IN OIL FUEL
THROUGH A HOSE LINKING HER WITH A TANK IN THE WHARF.



DIRTY AND LABORIOUS: A CRUISER COALING FROM THE COAL
DEPOT AT PORTSMOUTH.

Without question, the use of oil fuel in place of coal means a great saving of labour and marks a great gain in cleanliness. As Mr. Kermode has said: "In regard to the Navy, the introduction of oil fuel makes for speed, a wider range of action, and the reduction of the number of stokers, who could be added to the fighting strength. It will lighten the task of the stokers . . . in regard to taking in fuel: a hose-pipe and oil-pump will do more than an army of coal-loaders." Of the use of the fuel for liners it has been written, "It takes 35 men two and a-half hours to put 80 tons of coal on board a liner from lighters: as against this, a steam-pump can put 300 tons of liquid fuel aboard in one hour, silently and cleanly." What applies to the liner applies to the war-ship in great measure, even when the most elaborate plant is used.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL AND CRIBB.

BRITISH COAL OR OIL FROM THE EMPIRE AS FUEL FOR THE BRITISH NAVY?
DIRT, SMOKE, AND HARD LABOUR AGAINST



AFTER COALING, THE DIRTIEST WORK THE SAILOR HAS TO FACE: MEN OF A BRITISH WAR-SHIP BATHING FROM THE BOOMS.



AN EVIL THE USE OF OIL FUEL ON WAR-SHIPS WILL ABOLISH: A DESTROYER, SHOWING THE GREAT CLOUD OF SMOKE ABOUT HER.



THE METHOD THAT MAY BECOME OBSOLETE: COALING A WAR-SHIP BY BASKETS, IN A WHIRL OF DUST.



THE NEW AND CLEANLY METHOD: OIL FUEL BEING RUN INTO THE TANK OF A TORPEDO-BOAT, THROUGH A LENGTH OF PIPING.



A LABORIOUS AND NECESSARY SEQUEL TO COALING: HOLYSTONING THE DECKS OF A WAR-VESSEL, WORK THAT WILL BE ABOLISHED WHEN OIL FUEL COMES INTO GENERAL USE.



A GRAVE DANGER OF COAL-BURNING: THE ATLANTIC FLEET AT SEA, ILLUSTRATING THE DENSE BLACK CLOUD OF TELL-TALE SMOKE PRODUCED BY ORDINARY COAL.

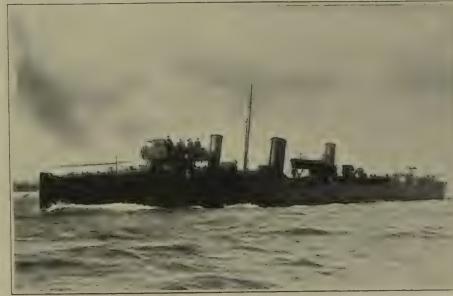
ADVANTAGES OF OIL FUEL FOR THE NAVY.

- Cleanness.
- The elimination of smoke.
- A decided gain in speed.
- No spontaneous combustion.
- No deterioration when stored.
- Less manual labour.
- Increase of steaming capacity.
- A wider range of action; no cleaning of fires and consequent lessening of speed.
- Abolitioning of the life of the boiler.
- Ability to force the boiler in emergency.
- Ability to force the boiler in emergency.
- Calorific value of liquid fuel—24,000 units—as compared with 15,000 units for the best Welsh coal.
- Economy of fuel space: 3 tons of oil equivalent to 10 tons of coal in steam-raising capacity.
- Rare of conveyance from shore-side to warship, especially at sea.

Those who advocate the use of oil fuel only on British war-vessels claim as are the disadvantages. That there is much in the new method is evident from the fact that practically every navy of the world is experiencing with it, and it has been said that "any Government which obtainable is simply shutting its eyes to manifest efficiency and progress. Navy has already made obsolete." With particular regard to our photograph Naval Manoeuvres, Admiral May's ships, equipped with oil as an auxiliary fuel, the English Channel to the North Sea, "it was found that so that the 'King Edward VII.' and three other battle-ships were the sternest part of the chase, showed signs of having dirty fires, coal

Drawings from "The Illustrated London News" of 1886.

THE OLD METHOD OF STEAM-RAISING CONTRASTED WITH THE NEW.
CLEANLINESS, LACK OF SMOKE, AND LIGHT LABOUR.



SMOKE DONE AWAY WITH BY THE USE OF LIQUID FUEL: THE EXPERIMENTAL TORPEDO-BOAT "SURLY," SHOWING THE ABSENCE OF SMOKE.



CARRIER OF THE NEW FUEL: THE "PETROLEUM," AN OIL TRANSPORT-SHIP WHICH CAN CARRY OVER 6000 TONS OF OIL FUEL.



A STORING-PLACE FOR THE NEW FUEL FOR THE NAVY: AN OIL-TANK, SHOWING THE PIPE THROUGH WHICH THE LIQUID FUEL FLOWS.



A VESSEL THAT OUTSTRIPPED A COAL-BURNING FLEET: THE "KING EDWARD VII." EQUIPPED WITH OIL FUEL.



AN OCEAN-GOING DESTROYER WHICH CAN STEAM FROM 1500 TO 1700 MILES WITHOUT RE-OILING: THE "SWIFT," THE FASTEST WAR-SHIP IN THE WORLD AND THE LARGEST TORPEDO-VESSEL.



EARLY PROOF OF THE CLEANLINESS OF OIL FUEL AND THE POSSIBILITY OF ABOLISHING THE STOKER: APPARATUS FOR BURNING PETROLEUM ON BOARD THE CASPIAN STEAMERS (1886).

many advantages for liquid fuel. These are given in detail on this page, evident from the fact that practically every navy of the world is experiencing with it, and it has been said that "any Government which obtainable is simply shutting its eyes to manifest efficiency and progress. Navy has already made obsolete." With particular regard to our photograph Naval Manoeuvres, Admiral May's ships, equipped with oil as an auxiliary fuel, the English Channel to the North Sea, "it was found that so that the 'King Edward VII.' and three other battle-ships were the sternest part of the chase, showed signs of having dirty fires, coal

Drawings from "The Illustrated London News" of 1886.

DISADVANTAGES OF OIL FUEL FOR THE NAVY.

- Cost—an adequate supply at a reasonable price being for the present doubtful.
- Some risk from fire in case of battle; but this is regarded as an ordinary war risk.
- Dependency on the foreigners for the power-producer of the Navy. While owing to this, it is hoped that, in time, the British and her Colonies will be able to produce a sufficient supply of oil by developing an industry at present in its infancy, so far as the author is concerned. As Mr. Henry says: "Our own Colonies are now coming to the front. The lesson we should learn . . . is that, in the matter of oil fuel, the future belongs to the Empire with the greatest number of widely scattered and sparsely populated islands on which it is possible to produce and store supplies for the Imperial Navy. . . . What is wanted is the enterprise of British capital, labour, and skill in the numerous unbroken territories in different parts of the Empire."

A BOOM AGAINST WHICH MANY MAY BE WRECKED: THE REMARKABLE DEALINGS IN RUBBER SHARES.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.



"ONE OF THE WILDEST BOOMS EVER EXPERIENCED IN THE ANNALS OF FINANCE": IN THE RUBBER MARKET, AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, DURING THE GREAT RUSH FOR SHARES.

For many days past a great boom in rubber shares has made the Stock Exchange a scene of excitement that has not been equalled for a long time. To quote the "Mail": "To-day, as everyone knows, rubber is already produced at the rate of 70,000 tons a year, is absorbing millions of new capital, and has for weeks been turning the Stock Exchange upside down in one of the wildest booms ever experienced in the annals of finance." With matters at such a pass, it is interesting to recall that India-rubber first became known in this country at about the time the Stock Exchange came into being. In those days it came from

India, and a use was found for it in the deletion of pencil marks. A cubic half-inch fetched three shillings. Now, with its many uses, there is little doubt that it will be more and more in demand. There would seem, indeed, to be method in the madness of the boom. "To see whether the excitement is justified, whether the boom is likely to be followed by the usual crash—from the days of the bursting of the South Sea Bubble there has never been a Stock Exchange boom without its Nemesis"—thousands are now glancing at facts and figures, some pessimistically, as many with considerable optimism.

•ART-MUSIC•



MISS MARIE DORO, WHO IS PLAYING ADELINA VON HAGEN IN "THE CLIMAX" AT THE COMEDY THEATRE.

"The Climax," produced at the Comedy Theatre on Saturday, was to have inaugurated the new-going theatre on the "Mauretania," but owing to the illness of Miss Doro, it had to be abandoned.

Photograph by Dover Street Studios.



REMBRANDT

PLAYHOUSES.

"THE CLIMAX" AT THE COMEDY.

THERE is little hope,

lurched along in a listless fashion, but with his irruption it wakes up suddenly and plunges into riotous and hilarious

it is to be feared, for Mr. Edward Locke's play, "The Climax," an importation from the States which Mr. Frohman is presenting at the Comedy just now. A conventionality almost pitifully ingenuous marks alike its dialogue and the treatment of its story, and its one redeeming merit is that it provides that young actress Miss Marie Doro with a chance of showing what she can do in scenes calling for a display of pathos and emotional intensity. In "The Climax" she represents a girl with an exceptional singing voice, whose ambition it is to go on the stage. She is living with an old music-teacher and his son, and all three are in very impecunious circumstances. There is something wrong with Adelina's throat, and a puritanical doctor who has known her all her life, and loves her, and strongly resents her stage ambitions, hypnotises her into a belief that her voice is permanently injured. Having, however, won her acceptance of his offer of marriage, he cannot keep his secret, and explains how she has been deceived. Whereupon she throws him incontinently over in favour of her beloved profession, and bursts into song as the curtain descends. The girl's outburst of hysteria when she is told of her imaginary plight, and her subsequent silent agony of despair, are very sincerely expressed by Miss Doro, and prove her to be a player of genuine sensibility; but in the lighter passages of the play she fails, somehow, to act naturally. Mr. Russ Whyte as the sentimental old music-master, and Mr. Effingham Pinto as the son, both give very delightful serio-comic performances, and Mr. Guy Standing gets through the doctor's melodramatic scenes successfully enough



M. JULES MASSENET

TWO FAMOUS COMPOSERS: M. JULES MASSENET, WHOSE "DON QUICHOTTE" WAS RECENTLY PRODUCED AT MONTE CARLO; AND M. CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS.

M. and
Mme.
Massenet,
and those
who had
taken part
in the
production
of "Don
Quichotte,"
were
recently
entertained
to dinner
by the
Prince of
Monaco
at his
palace.
Photograph
by Agence
Générale
d'Illustrations.

"CHANTECLER" CARICATURED AT THE EMPIRE: A SCENE IN MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH JUNIOR'S NEW REVIEW, "HULLO . . . LONDON!"

As was naturally to be expected, "Chantecler" has afforded excellent opportunities to the parodist and the caricaturist, of which they have not been slow to take advantage. The new review at the Empire, "Hullo . . . London!" has some amusing episodes based on Rostand's play. The three characters are Chantecler, the Hen Pheasant, and the Guinea Fowl.

MR. SHAW'S DEBATE. "MISALLIANCE" AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

In Mr. Shaw's newest effort, "Misalliance," we find ourselves deluged with witty but frivolous and irrelevant talk, and refused by the author's caprice the smallest concession towards what we have learnt to regard as the essentials of drama. The "debate," as it is rightly termed, rambles amongst every variety of disconnected topics, and ranges from the Bible and democracy—both of which are spoken of with rather a patronising tolerance—to free libraries, the clerk's class-hatred of the employer, and woman's claim to emancipation. The debaters include a Polish woman acrobat, who has the rare gift (in a Shaw puppet) of silence, and is made by Miss Lena Ashwell's art and personality to dominate her stage-comrades. The only spasm of action that occurs in two out of the three sections of the play is the arrival of an aeroplane; but a change comes with the entry into the country-house scene of a young clerk bubbling over with Socialistic rant, and eager to avenge on the owner what he calls his mother's shame. Before the clerk's appearance the debate has



THE EAVESDROPPING EPISODE IN MR. G. B. SHAW'S "MISALLIANCE": MR. O. P. HEGGIE AS JULIUS BAKER, AND MR. C. M. LOWNE AS JOHN TARLETON.

In Mr. Bernard Shaw's new play, "Misalliance," which was produced at the Repertory Theatre (Duke of York's) a few days ago, one of the characters, Julius Baker, is discovered hidden in a bath for purposes of eavesdropping.

•AND THE DRAMA•



MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER AS GEORGE WINTER IN "THE TENTH MAN," MR. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S NEW PLAY.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier has made a great success as George Winter in "The Tenth Man," at the Globe Theatre, especially in the closing scene, in which he acts a tragic part with immense power.

Photograph by Allen and Sons

farce. He, with his travesty of Hyde Park oratory, which his impersonator, Mr. Heggie, declaims to perfection, is perhaps

the only novelty in the "play," otherwise Mr. Shaw turns on once more those hard-worked ideas of his of woman the pursuer of her quarry, man, and of the uneasy relations the author supposes to exist between modern parents and children. Mr. Lowne, Miss Florence Haydon, Miss Miriam Lewes, Mr. Bryant, and Mr. Donald Calthrop seek to give a semblance of life to what may be described as about the "limit" in the way of plotless and aimless extravaganza, and yet has, after all, many moments of gaiety, bright sallies of wit, and audacities of humour.

"THE TENTH MAN" AT THE GLOBE.

With the example of "Samson" before him, and the necessity of equipping Mr. Bourchier with a part to match the actor's robust physique, Mr. Somerset Maugham in his latest play has taken a hint or two from M. Bernstein, and adopted a "strong" man of finance as his hero. But the Bernstein methods almost impose a certain artificiality of plot, an elaborate working-up to some startling climax, and Mr. Maugham has not been able to avoid this weakness; with the result that "The Tenth Man" is a made play, and its story is rather manipulated according to a prearranged plan than allowed to develop naturally. Yet, when all such strictures have been made, it must be admitted to be an exceptionally good play of its kind—good in the consummate neatness of its stagecraft, in the smartness and appropriateness of its dialogue, in the splendid effectiveness of its culminating scene. That scene shows the discomfiture of the Napoleonic financier who has acted on the principle that nine men out of ten

MR. JOHN GALSWORTHY'S NEW PLAY AT THE REPERTORY THEATRE (DUKE OF YORK'S)
THE TRAGIC END OF "JUSTICE."

At the close of Mr. John Galsworthy's "Justice," with which Mr. Frohman opened his Repertory season, the convict-clerk, William Falder, (Mr. Dennis Eadie) commits suicide to escape going to prison again.

Kneeling beside him is Ruth Honeywill (Miss Edith Olive) for whose sake he forged a cheque; and standing to the right are his employer (Mr. Sydney Valentine) and the latter's clerk (Mr. Edmund Gwen).

have their price, but has forgotten the tenth. That exception is an old friend, a political ally, a co-director, who discovers that George Winter, M.P. for the Yorkshire town of Middlepool, has been speculating with the savings of the poorer townsfolk. At the close of an election in which Winter has had to face the most awkward attacks, this implacable comrade demands restitution within twenty-four hours of the funds misappropriated. The idea is impossible, but to all entreaties, wheedling, menaces, insults, he turns a deaf ear, and so we see the harsh bully who has so long ridden roughshod over others, the reckless gambler, the crafty cynic who has worked on his wife so far as to persuade her into abandoning divorce proceedings and securing his electoral triumph by posing as the affectionate spouse, bursting into a fit of wild hysterical laughter before he commits suicide. Mr. Bourchier has never been more happily inspired than in his portrait of this truculent adventurer. Miss Frances Dillon is picturesque and appealing as the wife. Mr. A. E. George gets the right note of obstinacy as the unbending "tenth man," and Mr. Maurice's sketch of the heroine's father is singularly happy.

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK HAVILAND.



No. XXXVI.: A GRAND OPERA PRIMA DONNA FROM THE MUSICAL-COMEDY STAGE: MISS RUTH VINCENT.

Miss Vincent, for some few years past a favourite of the musical-comedy stage, made her débüt in grand opera the other day on the occasion of the production of Delius's "The Village Romeo and Juliet" at Covent Garden, during Mr. Beecham's season. She played and sang the part of Vrenchen with so much ability that there seems little doubt that her new career will more than warrant her desertion of the ordinary theatre. As musical-comedy actress she made notable appearances in, amongst other pieces, "Véronique," "Amasis," "Tom Jones," and "The Belle of Brittany." In private life she is Mrs. John Fraser. Her husband was formerly in the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues).

THE MOTOR-LESS AEROPLANE: A NEW WINTER SPORT.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



AT THE END OF THE RUN: THE "FLYING MACHINE" IN THE AIR.

The aeroplane is motor-less. The speed that it is necessary it shall attain before it will rise into the air is gained by sliding down a steep snow-slope. The aviator stands on the runners, grasping the framework of the machine. The speed being sufficient and the planes being elevated, the aeroplane rises above the snow, only to sink to the ground again a few moments later.

Thus does the follower of winter sports gain some of the delights of the newest of all sports; taste even of some of its dangers.

The Latest Photographs of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY W. AND D. DOWNEY.



THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Immediately after the State Opening of the Veto Parliament their Majesties the King and Queen, still wearing their robes, were photographed in the House of Lords. It may be noted that her Majesty wore the Cullinan Diamonds and the ribbon of the Garter.

LOOT FOR THE CHINESE?—DEMON MASKS OF TIBET.

AS WORN BEFORE THE DALAI LAMA AT THE NEW-YEAR FESTIVAL.



1. THE MONKEY-FACED DEMON.

2. THE ALL-WISE LAMA MONK, WHOSE LARGE EARS HEAR ALL THE PRAYERS OF THE PEOPLE, WHO ALONE HAS THE POWER TO SAVE THE TIBETAN FROM THE ATTACKS OF THE WICKED DEMONS.

3. THE FIEND OF THE BURNING WORLD, SHOWING THE NOSE AND EYES DESTROYED BY THE FLAMES.

4. A TIGER-FACED DEMON.

5. THE STAG-FACED DEMON, MASTER OF ONE OF THE TORMENTING LOWER WORLDS.

6. THE BLACK HAT WORN BY THE DANCER IMPERSONATING THE ASSASSIN OF THE ENEMY AND PERSECUTOR OF BUDDHISM IN THE NINTH CENTURY A.D.; THE SKULL NEAR THE TOP REPRESENTING THAT OF THE ARCH-ENEMY.

7. THE GUARDIAN DEITY AND JUDGE OF THE LOWER WORLD.

8. A LION-FACED BITING FIEND OF THE ABODE OF TORTURE.

9. THE KING OF THE DEMONS AND TWO MASKS OF HIS TORMENTING ASSISTANT-KEEPERS OF THE TIBETAN INFERNAL.

10. A MAN-BITING DEMON OF THE ABODE OF TORTURE IN THE TIBETAN INFERNAL.

The masks here illustrated are identical with those worn by participants in the greatest festival of the Lamaist Church, the Losar, the New Year Feast, held at the beginning of February, in remembrance of Buddha's victory over the six heresies, the victory of the true religion over infidelity. Writing of it in his most valuable work, "Trans-Himalaya," Dr. Sven Hedin says of its celebration in the monastery town of Tashi-Lunpo: "Lamaism is only a corrupt form of pure Buddhism, and under an outward varnish of Buddhist symbolism has incorporated a number of Sivaistic elements, and has also retained the superstitions which in pre-Buddhistic times found expression in wild fanatical devil-dances, rites, and sacrifices. The object of these ceremonies was to exorcise, banish, or propitiate the powerful demons which reign everywhere, in the air, on the earth, and in water, and whose only function is to plague, torture, and persecute the children of men.... Lastly, Lamas dance in hideous masks with large evil eyes and Mephistophelian eyebrows, distorted features, and huge tusks; others represent mythical wild beasts, all equally terrible."—[PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY BRASLEY.]

—LITERATURE—



The Parchment Fair - St. Denis.

Lord Kelvin. The personality of Lord Kelvin was a many-sided one. We who knew him as Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, saw one side of this remarkable man. The public thought of him from another aspect—as the great inventor of many things and appliances, ranging from improved mariner's compasses and deep-sea sounding apparatus to an efficient water-tap. Then there was his charming personality, and through and over all his life ran a vein of humility that perpetually sought to impress the fact that what had been done in physical science was really small in extent after all, and that the meed of praise and respect men bestowed freely upon him was in excess of his merits. A North of Ireland man, like his friend Tyndall, Kelvin was of robust mind, if his body, though wiry, was not over-strong. Mind dominated him, and carried him away from ordinary mundane affairs while he was busy with cosmical problems. He never could be regarded as a successful teacher. Naturally you fail when you set a giant to thread needles; but Kelvin's students in Glasgow, while they did not get much elementary physics, received probably what was more valuable—inspiration towards research. In "The Life of William Thomson, Baron Kelvin of Largs" (Macmillan), Professor Silvanus P. Thompson has ably and well

the poor. One of the most important branches of the work of the Church and its institutions in the Middle Ages was the care of the poor, and it cared for them in buildings as beautiful as it built for itself, and on the principle of the common brotherhood which it taught. It is impossible for

this splendid policy. There were hospitals for wayfarers and the sick, homes for the feeble and destitute, homes for the insane, lazarus-houses, leper-houses, and alms-houses. The municipalities, to their credit, stepped in to preserve what the wreckage of the monastic system endangered; and Miss Clay mentions the cases of Canterbury, Norwich, Bath, Marlborough, Bristol, and London in this connection. She has added an interesting chapter on hospital patron saints, but it does not seem easy to arrive at any general conclusion as to the causes which dictated the choice of particular saints. Miss Clay's book does not, of course, exhaust the subject. It does not pretend to do so. But it includes a most excellent "tabulated list of mediæval hospitals in England founded before 1547," with references to original authorities for which every student of the subject will be profoundly thankful. There is also a good bibliography and an admirable index.

"Fighting the Slave-Hunters in Central Africa." Africa is a big subject, and, to judge from the number of books about it produced of late years, apparently inexhaustible. But there are travel-books and travel-books, and few of them possess the historical value and the absorbing interest of Mr. Alfred J. Swann's "Fighting the Slave-Hunters in



A HUMAN BEAST OF PREY: AN AFRICAN CANNIBAL WHO WANTED A BOATMAN TO EAT.

"A most hideous creature came and danced before my tent . . . his eyes were bloodshot; all his upper teeth had been filed to a point to enable him to tear raw meat . . . one leg was painted with red ochre, the other with white kaolin." He asked for food, and on being offered maize or goat's flesh he said, "The child of the lizard only eats live meat," and brandishing his spear, demanded one of the boatmen.

THE LIGHT OF FREEDOM IN THE DARK CONTINENT: "FIGHTING THE SLAVE-HUNTERS IN CENTRAL AFRICA."

The illustrations on this page are reproduced from Mr. Alfred J. Swann's Book, "Fighting the Slave-Hunters in Central Africa," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley and Co.

the modern traveller to visit St. Cross, Winchester, God's House, Ewelme, and others without feeling that the beauty of the site and the beauty of the architecture were essential parts of the original scheme. The mediæval Church did not want people's surroundings to be ugly, because it did not want their lives to be ugly, and the charming illustrations in this book show how it carried out



AN AFRICAN WARRIOR'S HEAD-DRESS WORN BY AN AFRICAN BELLE: THE COIFFURE OF AN AEMBA GIRL.

"This head-dress is usually worn by warriors. It is tied by a string to the back of the head. A piece of ivory is suspended from her neck attached to a string of beads. Her tribal marks may be seen on the forehead and side of the face."

"Central Africa" (Seeley and Co.) Too many are by authors who, as Sir Harry Johnston says in his introduction, "try to write a book about Africa in a four months' tour." Mr. Swann's volume is of a very different calibre: it is the work of one who has devoted his life to a great cause, and at the end of the struggle gathers in the rich harvest of his experience. Much of it, too, is written in a delightful vein of dialogue which vividly illuminates the workings of the native mind. As the author tells us, his pages "contain my recollections of 26 years spent in Africa . . . written at the repeated request of colleagues, with whom, in the years 1882-1909, I travelled and laboured, co-operating with them in the work of undermining, and finally destroying, the Slave-Trade around the great lakes." The tale Mr. Swann has to tell, painfully tragic as it is at times, is full of stirring adventures and of deeds which will make British readers proud of the part their countrymen have played in the grand work of liberation. The numerous and excellent photographs of native life add greatly to the interest of the book.



CRUELTIIES OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE: A METHOD OF PREVENTING ESCAPE.
"When travelling a shorter pole is used, one end being held up by the preceding person. The neck is often broken if the slave falls when walking. Lunatics are also imprisoned in this way . . . It is also used to torture enemies, who are fixed over the nests of ferocious ants."

A BRITISH WARRIOR'S HEAD-DRESS IMITATED BY AN AFRICAN: A NATIVE VERSION OF A HUSSAR'S BUSBY.

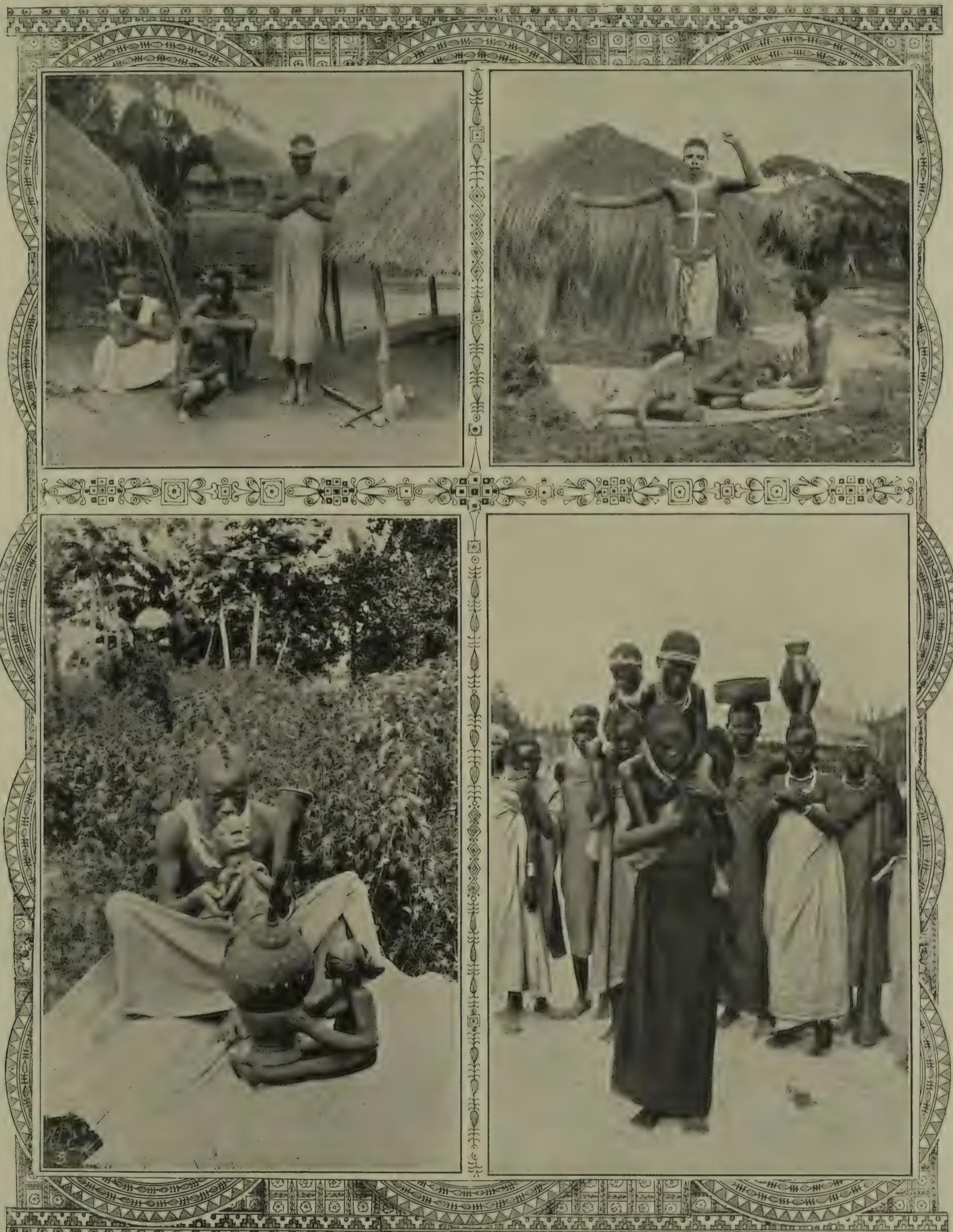
"A native, having seen a Hussar's busby, tries to go one better by making a much lighter one out of leaves and adding another plume." The result, if hardly as dignified as the British variety, at any rate illustrates the African's powers of mimicry.

discharged the duties of biographer. The interest of this book lies quite as much in the details given of Kelvin's strenuous life, his home existence, and his social duties, as in those pertaining to his scientific triumphs. These two sides of Lord Kelvin's life are very well balanced in the biography. Here was a man whose attainments privileged him to see deeper into the constitution of the physical world than most of his contemporaries. Withal, he knew the limits of our comprehension. To his great intellectual acquirements, he united the modest faith which reverently pauses before mysteries it can neither analyse nor solve.

"The Mediæval Hospitals of England." This most charming and welcome book, "The Mediæval Hospitals of England," by Rotha Mary Clay (Methuen), is upon a subject not sufficiently known under any circumstances, and just at the present moment it is needful to be known to all who are watching or taking part in the new developments for dealing with

ONCE "AFRICA'S OPEN SORE": LIFE IN THE OLD SLAVE-HUNTING DISTRICTS.

REPRODUCED FROM MR. ALFRED J. SWANN'S BOOK, "FIGHTING THE SLAVE-HUNTERS IN CENTRAL AFRICA," BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. SEELEY AND CO.



1. WHITE CALICO AS A SIGN OF MOURNING: A WIDOW AND HER HOUSEHOLD AFTER THE HUSBAND'S DEATH.

3. WOMAN'S SERVILE POSITION IN CENTRAL AFRICA SHOWN IN NATIVE ART: AN ELABORATELY CARVED PIPE.

2. CLINICAL PRACTICE IN CENTRAL AFRICA: A MEDICINE MAN'S METHOD OF TREATING A PATIENT.

4. EARLY MARRIAGE AND WIFELY SUBSERVIENCE: A CHILD-BRIDE CARRIED "PICK-A-BACK" IN A WEDDING PROCESSION.

In his deeply interesting book, "Fighting the Slave-Hunters in Central Africa," Mr. Alfred J. Swann, late Senior Resident Magistrate of the Nyasaland Protectorate, describes and illustrates many of the curious customs of the natives. Of Illustration No. 1, Mr. Swann writes: "The rolled-up bed-mat is standing against the hut. The deceased's hoe, axe, and knife are crossed in mute appeal to their owner to return and use them. Bands of white calico encircle the foreheads of the mourners." Of No. 2 he says: "The patient has been laid on his mat in the sun, and the medicine is in the waterbuck's horn resting on his hip, which is probably the injured part. The operator is decorated with white pigment, and his gymnastic exercises are supposed to chase away the disease. The rolled-up mat on the house signifies the owner is dead." The third photograph shows an elaborately carved pipe, the bowl of which is made of burnt clay. "A woman is represented holding a bowl on which her lord's pipe rests, typifying the servile position of woman." Illustration No. 4 shows how early in life girls are married in Central Africa. "The child-wife, usually the youngest of a number of wives, is put through a severe course of training before marriage. . . . Her childish will must be completely broken by extremely hard discipline, in order to make her obey her husband in all things without question. The bride in this case was eight or nine years old."

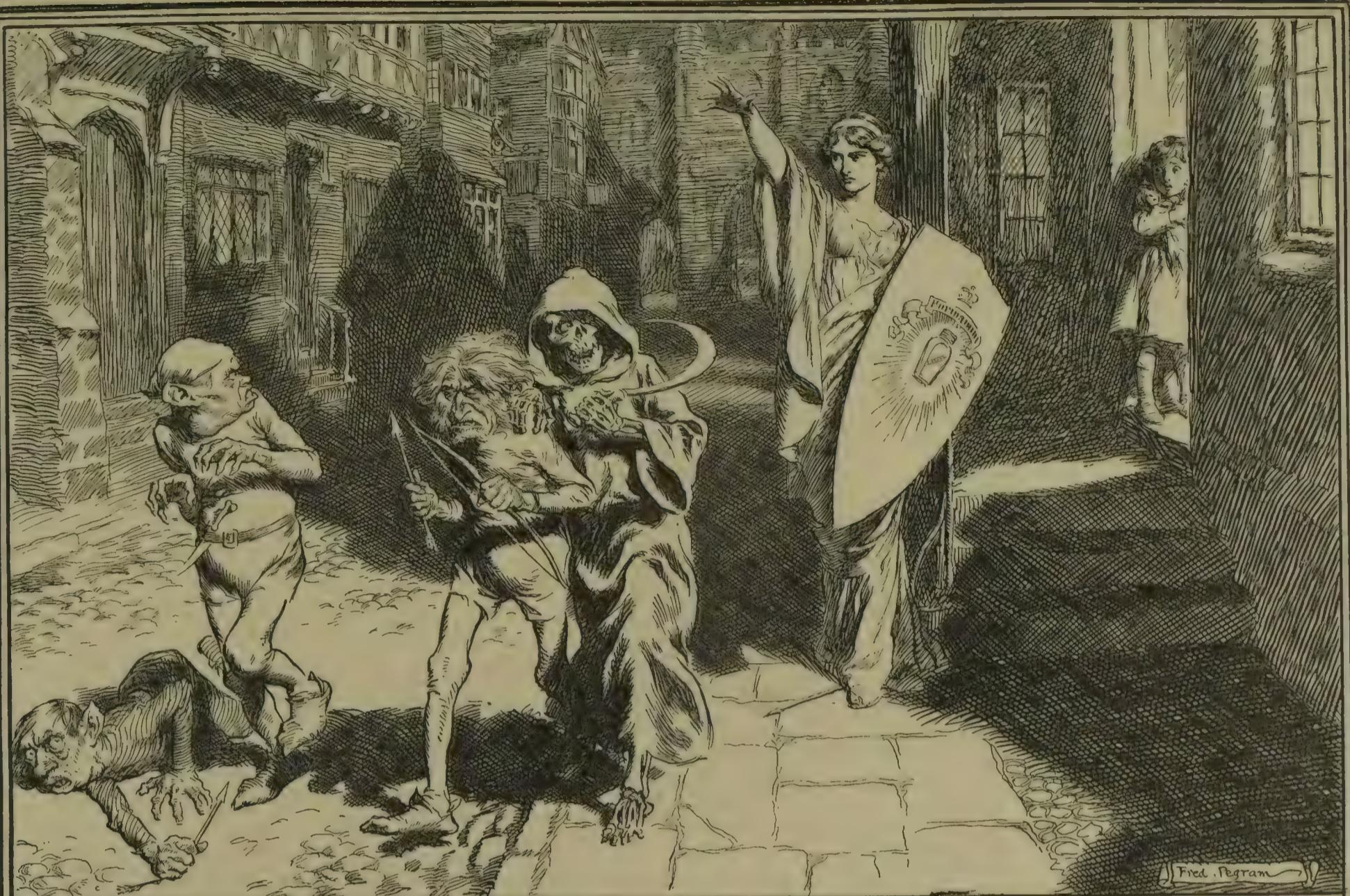
WARRING AGAINST THE HEAVENS: SEEKING TO SCARE A COMET.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TIENTSIN.



UNFOUNDED FEAR: CHINESE ENDEAVOURING TO FRIGHTEN AWAY A COMET BY LIGHTING BONFIRES AND BURNING FIREWORKS.

In sending us the sketch from which this drawing was made, our correspondent writes: "I send you a sketch of the 'tail' of a new comet which has occasioned a great deal of discussion in the Far East. The glow is only visible between about 7.15 and 7.45 p.m., but it occupies a very large area in the western sky. The Chinese are endeavouring to scare it by lighting bonfires and burning crackers." Of the comet, the "China Critic" of February 2 says: "The Director of Sicawei Observatory, Shanghai, states that the comet, whose position does not agree with the track of that of Halley, was observed on the evening of the 25th, about 15° ahead of Venus and near the equator. Its course seems to be fast and its variations exceedingly rapid, whereas the tail appeared to be 10° to 12° long, and the nucleus might have the apparent diameter of Venus, but not so bright." A correspondent of the "Peking and Tientsin Times" thus deals with it: "The misty light is the tail of the new comet, which, now very near the sun, has turned its course a little, and so directed its train in our direction. The earth may pass through it, as it must be about a million miles across, and our 8000 miles of diameter may well encounter it. However, it is so tenuous that, as we draw nearer, it will probably disappear, as the particles, by proximity, seem to lose their vicinity to one another. It becomes at once apparent on observing it that no harm can be done to the Earth by a plunge into the radiant mist, unless it be composed of poisonous gas, a very improbable thing. Even then the globules of gas are probably miles apart from each other."



Formamint Shields Humanity Against Infectious Disease

FOR SORE THROAT.

A Medical Officer of Health writes in the *Practitioner*, December, 1907:—"I have never had sore throat myself since I began to use Wulffing's Formamint, although I suffered periodically before."

FOR HOARSENESS.

Colonel Mapleson, the famous Operatic Manager, writes:—"For some considerable time past, various celebrated singers under my management have used your Formamint with the most remarkable results. For Hoarseness, Sore Throat, or any affection of the throat they have found your remedy invaluable. I have also used it myself with excellent results."

FOR THROAT TROUBLES.

Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks (the well known Solicitor and ex-M.P.) writes:—"I am using your Formamint tablets, and have been doing so throughout the election. I find they are exceedingly good for the throat, and they have kept my throat very much stronger than it has been during former elections."

WHAT a "Golden Age" would dawn for humanity if Science were to banish *all* Disease! What suffering would be spared, and how much happier life would become! In the struggle for success, none would be hampered by ill-health, and each could put the best of his powers into both work and play.

Though Science is still so far from realising this ideal, she has taken gigantic strides in the right direction. For example, the dangers of infection from diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Tonsillitis, Sore Throat, Mumps, etc., have now been reduced to an absolute minimum. This is due to the discovery of Wulffing's Formamint—"the germ-killing throat tablet."

Infectious diseases are caused by *germs*—by atoms of plant-life so infinitely small that we can only see them through the strongest microscope. They are breathed out by sick people, and we inhale them from the air. Like seeds in a furrow they root themselves in the minute folds of the soft membranes which line the mouth and throat. There they have not only warmth and moisture, but residues of food which help to fertilise them, so to speak.

Quicker than thought these spores or seeds become full-grown germs; they multiply with great rapidity and infect the blood with their "toxins," which set up disease in the system. The only way to prevent this is to suck Formamint tablets, which medicate the saliva with an antiseptic so powerful and penetrating that it makes the whole mouth and throat entirely free from germ-growths and thus removes the *cause* of infectious maladies.

Cures and Prevents Sore Throat.

These harmless and pleasant-tasting tablets may also be relied upon to *cure*, with the utmost rapidity, such minor germ-ailments as Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Mouth Troubles, etc. If only for this reason, a bottle of Formamint should always be kept in the house. Remember, too, that this simple precaution will insure you against the anxiety and expense of infectious diseases—diseases which strike suddenly and when we are least prepared.

Formamint is sold by all chemists; price 1/11 per bottle. But ask for Wulffing's Formamint, and take no worthless imitations. Send a post-card for a free sample and free booklet, "The Prevention of Infectious Disease," to A. Wulffing & Co., 12 Cheneys Street, London, W.C.

PREVENTS DIPHTHERIA.

A Physician writes, in the *General Practitioner*:—"Since adopting Formamint as a preventive I have had 17 cases of Diphtheria reported, 2 treated at home and the remaining 15 sent to the Isolation Hospital. There were many contacts in connection with these cases who were all given Formamint for use daily, and not a single case has occurred among them."

FOR TONSILLITIS.

Dr. Kuhn, Physician to the Court of H.I.M. The Emperor of Austria, and the Private-Physician to the Heir Presumptive, writes:—"I have prescribed your excellent Formamint tablets to many patients, and always with the very best and promptest results. They have proved themselves surprisingly efficacious in cases of Tonsillitis and Bad Breath, as well as a reliable preventive, especially in connection with Tonsillitis."

FOR THE VOICE.

Mr. Ben Davies, the famous Tenor, writes:—"I find Formamint excellent for the voice and most soothing to the throat."

Wulffing's Formamint

The Germ Killing Throat Tablet

LADIES' PAGE.

IT does not seem long ago—it was in "the 'nineties"—since Miss Jane Cobden (now Mrs. Fisher Unwin), the late Lady Sandhurst, and Miss Cons were elected by the ratepayers to sit upon the London County Council, and were declared by the Judges ineligible to sit, on the ground of their sex. In the brief time that elapsed between their return and that legal dismissal, the three ladies had rendered such good service that the London County Council afterwards periodically petitioned Parliament to restore to the electors the right of choosing women as representatives. After many futile attempts, the Act of Parliament for this end was passed, and accordingly there will be several lady candidates at the forthcoming election. About one in every seven of the electors is a woman, by the way. Lady candidates are standing on both "tickets"—as Municipal Reformers and Progressives—another proof that women are not divided from men by a sex line in public questions, but differ between themselves precisely as their brethren do, thinking thus or so according to natural temper of mind and the influence of circumstances.

Miss Mason, the Senior Inspector under the Local Government Board, who is about to retire, is an illustration of the good work that women may do in such matters. She succeeded Mrs. Nassau Senior, whose reports on the condition of the children who were being brought up by the State under the Poor Law created quite a revolution in this matter. Miss Mason's special duty has been to organise the "boarding-out" system, by which the guardians send orphan and deserted children, who have to be kept at the expense of the rates, to live an ordinary family life in cottages and be brought up by foster-parents, in preference to herding the youngsters by hundreds in pauper schools. All the other great public offices have now adopted the system of employing paid lady inspectors. Twenty-five years ago, Miss Mason was the sole representative of her sex so engaged; now the Home Office alone has over seventy women inspectors (chiefly administering the Factories Acts), and the Board of Trade, the Board of Education, and most local bodies employ ladies in this capacity.

Quite a feature of the receptions and dinners that the opening of the Session has called into existence is the large number of velvet evening-gowns worn. This rich-looking and gracefully draping fabric is always much worn for matronly dinner-gowns, and by all married women, even youthful ones, for smart afternoon-gowns in the colder season of the year; but it is only since the manufacturers discovered how to make velvet so supple and comparatively light in weight as it is now that it has become so popular for wear at those big receptions, where everybody must stand up for a great part of the evening. A gorgeous gown was that worn by the young Duchess of Roxburghe; it was Princess-cut, in Venetian red frisé brocade velvet, with copper embroideries, and having corsage draperies and sleeves



A SPRING TAILOR-MADE GOWN.

This coat and skirt for early spring wear show the new length for coats and one style of the draping used for some of the new skirts.

to the elbow of gauze in the same tone; the raised design was a large floral one, and yet the dress had no effect of heaviness. Crow's-wing blue velvet was donned by the Countess of Kerry, and many similar velvet Princess dresses were worn by young Peeresses and other well-dressed youthful matrons.

Gold and silver transparent tissue is, however, the most fascinating material for the evening frocks of the moment. It gives a sense of brilliance, which, if duly toned down by draperies of transparent material or abundance of lace, is at once striking and pleasant to the beholder. Lady Burton had her dress of silver tissue veiled by a deep tunic of black chiffon, which, in its turn, was embroidered with long lines of silver, and ended in a wide design of the same shining bullion at the edge. Lady Denman wore gold tissue with a long tunic of openwork embroidery in the various metallic tones; and Lady Ludlow's gold tissue gown was softened by abundance of creamy lace. There have been many successful gowns seen in shot Ninon, also; and the open net or lattice-work embroidered with pearls, bugles, or other beads, is very effective as a tunic if worn above a shot-silk or soft satin dress. It is a beautiful period for evening-dress.

It is surely a preposterous decision that a baby a month old carried in arms in a taxicab must be paid for as an extra person. This decision has been asked for and obtained by the Cabdrivers' Union in the Brompton County Court. The Judge thought that the wording of the existing cab regulations supported the claim. If so, it is probably due to an oversight, for nobody but a cab-driver would consider it reasonable to call a small child, weighing less than a good-sized parcel, an "extra person" to be charged for, and the fact that the Cab-drivers' Union has supported such a claim is a sad proof that the new cabdriver is, like his predecessor, unreasonably greedy. It is presumably the evil result of the tip system. Why should one pay anything extra over and above the fixed price to a cabman any more than to a grocer's shopman or an omnibus conductor? Why are not the wages of the workman, in the one case, as in the other, paid by the employer and charged by him to the public in his fixed prices for the service rendered? Such an arrangement is the more honourable for the worker and keeps him in a better frame of mind for his work, as well as being the fairest for the person engaging the service. The unpleasantness of having to tip a cabman is minimised by the taximeter making it clear what amount is "tip" and what the charges authorised by law; but still the system is unpleasant, especially for ladies.

Influenza is at its height as the spring comes on, and all means for strengthening the constitution should be adopted. "Wincarnis," which is a combination of extract of meat with a high-class wine, is considered a good support and strengthening tonic, taken daily in small glassful doses, and, of course, it is a very delicious form of treatment.

FILOMENA.

What are Microbes?

What is an Antiseptic?

By D. WATSON, L.D.S., Ph.C., R.C.S., Eng., Lon.

Many people have the most ridiculous ideas about microbes. Some imagine that millions and millions of infectious germs float in the air of towns, only waiting for some man to inhale them that they may devour him as a delicacy. Others do not believe that these "new scientific inventions" exist at all, and therefore never think of taking even the simplest hygienic precautions.

The truth, as is generally the case, lies between these two extremes. It has been indisputably proved that a great many human maladies are occasioned by these tiny creatures—and particularly some of the most dangerous maladies, consumption, typhus, cholera, plague, diphtheria, and others. For this reason it is desirable that everyone who wishes for a long and healthy life should be careful about what he has to do with these enemies of the human body, and should see how he can best arm himself against them. To encourage people to do this is the aim of these few notes.

As the illustrations show, microbes have different forms. Those that resemble short, thick, round logs are called bacteria (1). Longer ones of more slender shape are named bacilli (2). Coccis have the shape of bullets. Vibrios and Spirillæ have a spiral form (3). Spirochæte are long and twisted like corkscrews (4). The long thin threads which microbes use as oars are named Cilia (5).

The multiplication of microbes takes place in the following manner. Each one as soon as it reaches a certain size divides into two. These two new microbes either separate or remain near each other in some particular pattern, so that colonies, or patches, or groups of them arise. Among the coccis we distinguish groups shaped like a bunch of grapes—Staphylococci (6); or like chains—Streptococci (7); groups in pairs—Diplococci (8); and groups formed like a bundle—Sarcinae (9).

We know that all microbes, and particularly the microbes that produce disease (pathogenous microbes),

require for their food damp animal or vegetable products. They cannot live on air. They are very sensitive to cold, and cleanliness is a thing they hate. Warmth, and particularly that of the blood (98.4° Fahrenheit), which they find in the mouth, is their element, and the mouth is their favourite dwelling-place. An impure mouth, in which decomposing substances are to be found, is a regular microbe-nest, in which whole generations of them are bred and flourish. Here they settle in diseased gums, and in hollow teeth; and thence proceed into the brain cavity, into the inner ear, into the salivary glands, into the lungs, and even into the blood.

Most of the microbes that cause diseases are passed from one person to another, generally in the small portions of saliva, which, in clearing the throat, coughing, speaking, or sneezing, are scattered in the surrounding air, and are then caught in the nasal passages of other people. Among the diseases that are spread in this way by the scattered saliva we must name, as the commonest, influenza, diphtheria, inflammation of the lungs, tuberculosis, leprosy, and plague; to which may probably be added scarlet-fever and measles. Infectious saliva of this sort must be particularly expected from impure and uncared-for mouths; for it can never be too often repeated that an impure mouth is an Eldorado for microbes, and a positively ideal breeding-place for all kinds of them. In such a mouth are to be found their favourite temperature of 98.4° Fahrenheit, moisture, and organic substances (remains of food) such as they require for their nourishment. It is much to be regretted that neither laws nor morals forbid impurity of the mouth in the interests of public health. It is to be hoped that this will some day be done; but in the meanwhile, never to come within three steps of a man with an impure mouth is a rule of self-protection to be observed.

But that is not always possible. So we must arm ourselves against the unavoidable microbe as well as we can. To do this is in one way simple, because (except in the case of wounds) there is only one principal entrance into the body—through the mouth and throat. We must therefore so prepare our mouths that the microbes may not be able to flourish in them.

This can be effected only by destroying in the mouth the nutritive substances on which they live, and so starving them to death. This is called antiseptic cleansing, and the substances used for this purpose are named antiseptics.

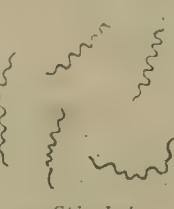
Many germs, and especially those which destroy the teeth, flourish only upon fragments of food, and furnish the acids in the mouth which are so deleterious to the teeth. Other injurious microbes, and especially those which cause the most dangerous diseases, attach themselves particularly to the excretions of the tissues of the mouth when these tissues are unhealthily disposed.

For this reason it is absolutely necessary that the remnants of food and the excretions of the tissues should be removed with a tooth-pick, brushing and rinsing. But most important of all is regular rinsing of the mouth and teeth with an antiseptic mouthwash. (Hollow teeth should be stopped by a dentist.)

When we consider how long all these facts have been known, the general neglect of regular antiseptic cleansing of the mouth seems almost incredible. It is impossible to repeat too often that the mouth should be rinsed with an antiseptic mouth-wash at least twice daily.

Of all known mouth-washes Odol is the one which most perfectly complies with the demands of modern science for a rational care of the teeth. And it is before everything else to be insisted upon that the daily cleansing of the mouth must be effected by a fluid preparation. Cleansing with tooth-powder, tooth-paste, etc., is altogether insufficient, as the places where fragments of food generally remain, behind the back-teeth, and in holes and cracks of the teeth, etc., are not touched. On the contrary Odol can penetrate everywhere, and arrests the processes which destroy the teeth.

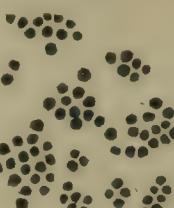
It is also known to be a trustworthy antiseptic preparation. The asepsis (freedom from putrefaction and fermentation) of the mouth and teeth results from a remarkable property which Odol possesses, and which causes it to be absorbed by the tissues of the gums, and in the hollow teeth, and so leaves in these places a sort of antiseptic store, which remains active for hours. In consequence, everyone who uses Odol every day takes the greatest care of his teeth and mouth that scientific discovery has up to the present time made possible.



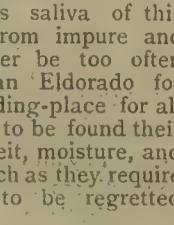
4. Spirochete.



6. Staphylococci.



7. Streptococci.



8. Diplococci.



9. Sarcinae.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

WHENEVER public tests have offered themselves, tests upon which the full light of day, succeed or fail, must fall, Napier cars have always been put forward in the full confidence of those responsible for them that they would win through without disgrace. This confidence in honest intention and work has always found warranty, as only the other day, when a 45-h.p. (38.7 R.A.C.) Napier was subjected to one of the Royal Automobile Club's quarterly trials. This car, which has a six-cylinder engine, 4-inch bore by 5-inch stroke, and, with open two-seated body, loaded weighed 4063 lb., was driven under official observation over 105½ miles of hilly, heavy road to a petrol consumption of 19.93, or really twenty miles per gallon, equal to 36.15 ton-miles per gallon. In the thirteen-miles track test she achieved one lap at 61.12 miles per hour, and averaged 60.14 miles per hour, with a consumption of 12.10 miles per gallon. She accelerated from rest to thirty-five miles per hour in 11.75 seconds and 129.5 yards. She climbed the test-hill, one in five, at a speed of 14.8 miles per hour from a standing start.

The Easter programme for Brooklands suggests some interesting events. Racing will take place on Easter Monday alone. The Raglan Cup is for cars with engines of 16-h.p. R.A.C.



THE PIONEER OF THE MOTOR-CAR INDUSTRY HONOURED AFTER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS: M. FERNAND FOREST.

M. Fernand Forest, who has recently been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour, was the first inventor to construct an explosive motor. He exhibited the one illustrated below as far back as 1886.

rating and under, with stroke not exceeding 121 mm., equals 4 in. The March Handicap is for cars with 18-h.p. R.A.C. engines and over, no restriction as to stroke. Then comes the Easter Junior Private Competitors' Handicap for cars with engines of 25-h.p. R.A.C. and under. The Easter Senior event is for 18-h.p. R.A.C. and over. Two motor-cycle events are included.

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This motor, the forerunner of its kind, with its spark-ignition and its two pistons, was made by Fernand Forest in 1886. He is the inventor of vertical and horizontal cylindrical motors and electric spark ignition, and must therefore be regarded as the pioneer of the motor-car and the aeroplane. Like most pioneers, he did not at first reap the due reward of his early efforts, but the value of his work has now been recognised. M. Forest is still engaged in improving his inventions.

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WE do not know exactly how many Pieces have been composed, but we DO know that you yourself can play more than 20,000 of them on the Pianola Piano. These 20,000 embrace practically all those that are worth playing, so that anyone may now have a repertoire that was never dreamt of before the advent of the Pianola Piano.

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But some folks apparently hold the view that this remarkably useful tube should be employed only in covers which are nothing more than an openwork of rags, and that idea may perhaps have been fostered by the too-ambitious R.A.C. one thousand miles' and the memorable Brighton run. But, after all, this is not the way to get the best results from the tube, nor is it fair to the tube itself—hence these cautionary words. These tubes should be used in a good cover, when it is claimed a double mileage will be obtained therefrom, after which a light re-tread can be fitted, and the cover started on a new life. In using a Reinforced with a scrapped cover, judgment should be exercised. If burst, and a good tread and walls are left, then, repaired, it can be safely used with a Reinforced tube not advisable otherwise.

Sooner or later electricity will fight acetylene for supremacy in car lighting. So far as I have observed, however, the brilliancy obtainable with such electric-lighting plant as can conveniently be carried or operated on a motor-car is not comparable with that got by the use of acetylene. Moreover, lacking a cheap and cheaply driven form of generator, there is always trouble with accumulator-charging, quite balancing the preparation of acetylene generators. And with simple, clean, effective and certain apparatus like the new Blériot Generator, I am inclined to think that, of all the evils, acetylene is the least at present.



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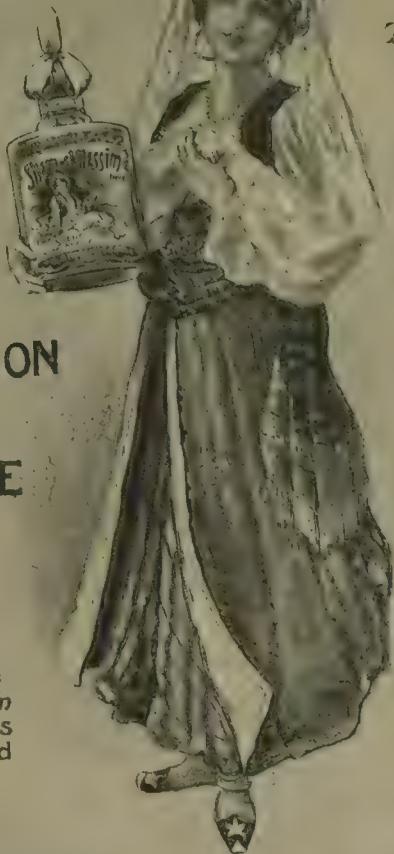
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ART NOTES.

PICTURES that look well in the private apartments of the collector do not necessarily look well under the lofty skylights of a public gallery, and if the Salting collection is half a disappointment it is partly because so much of it is dwarfed by its surroundings. Small works that had their own importance when they were hung over a mantelpiece or under a mirror become insignificant in the National Gallery; even the little examples of Guardi's handiwork, which always has a certain spaciousness, look like microscopic views seen from the dome of St. Peter's, and there are dozens of little figures in the Salting pictures that seem as tiny and inhuman as the men and women of New York, who crawl the streets as you watch them from a high window in the Singer block.

It is the old problem of the pictures and the premises. Mr. Salting thought to solve it by buying, as the owner of chambers in Piccadilly, very small paintings. But very small paintings have a nature and style apart, and cannot wholly satisfy. When Mrs. Jack Gardner (if it were she), weary of her Meissoniers, banished them to her Chicago kitchen, she was but daringly obedient to an impulse that may overtake any collector of canvases in little. As a matter of fact, the average room in the average house can often offer suitable wall-space for fair-sized pictures, provided they are carefully chosen as to proportion, treatment, and shape. The fitting of a canvas to a wall should be, but seldom is, as nicely considered as the size of a dining-room table. Like your guests and your ser-

vants about your board, the eye must have room to move about and to approach your pictures, and must be neither starved nor surfeited by the subject or its treatment. How unkind it



"SHAKESPEARE."

vants about your board, the eye must have room to move about and to approach your pictures, and must be neither starved nor surfeited by the subject or its treatment. How unkind it



"AN ITALIAN ORGAN-GRINDER."

THE HISTORICAL DRESS CARNIVAL AT
THE PREMIER RINK, FINSBURY PARK:
THREE NOTABLE COSTUMES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HALFTONES.

is, to both painter and onlooker, to bring a portrait by Mancini into the close confinement of a living-room, or, on the contrary, to hang a marbled marvel by Alma-Tadema where it must always be viewed from a distance of a dozen yards instead of one!

The easel, upon which your pictures may be placed one by one, is in many ways the

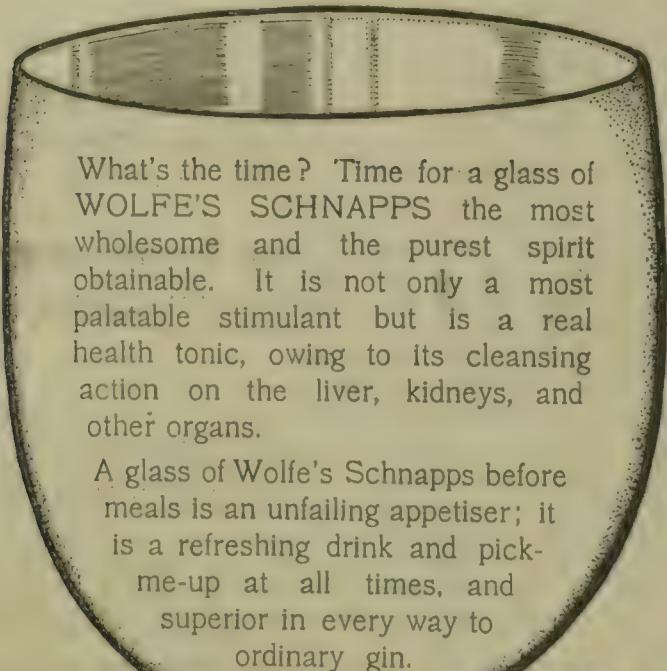
fairest solution, absolving you, as it does, from the need of waiting for the Venetian "Pastoral" or the "Wilson," the "Corot" or the "Conder," that exactly agrees with your inconsiderate wall. As for the modern painter, he thinks too much of the gallery and too little of the house for which his work is destined. Few besides Mr. Lavery have followed Whistler's lead in the making of tall and slender portraits rather under actual life-size; and yet a "Whistler" or a "Lavery" of this order is the best sort of picture for a room.

Very interesting is Miss Upton's recent experiment under this head. Instead of carrying her portraits to Bond Street, she arranged them in a house of particularly graceful and delicate proportions in Westminster. Her success lies in adjusting adequately life-like likenesses of her sitters to narrow and formal surroundings, and to a particularly domesticated set size of canvas. It may be comparatively easy to paint like a master for the Palace of the Buen Retiro, but it is another thing to be a Velasquez in North Street. Nevertheless, Miss Upton has sacrificed very little of her technical accomplishment in adjusting her powers to the task she has set herself. Her ingenuity in shaping her various models to the canvas of her own invention, and in avoiding monotony, is considerable. The portrait of "Mrs. Charles Lewis Hind" particularly is full of a charm that will not expire with the longest lease.—E. M.



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If evidence be required of the popularity of "Continental" Aeroplane Fabric with expert aviators, the result of the Heliopolis Meeting should provide it. Every event was won by machines fitted with Continental Fabric, and the same applies to second places also. Prizes to the value of over 168,000 francs were gained by aeroplanes fitted with Continental Fabric, while 4500 francs went to users of other material.



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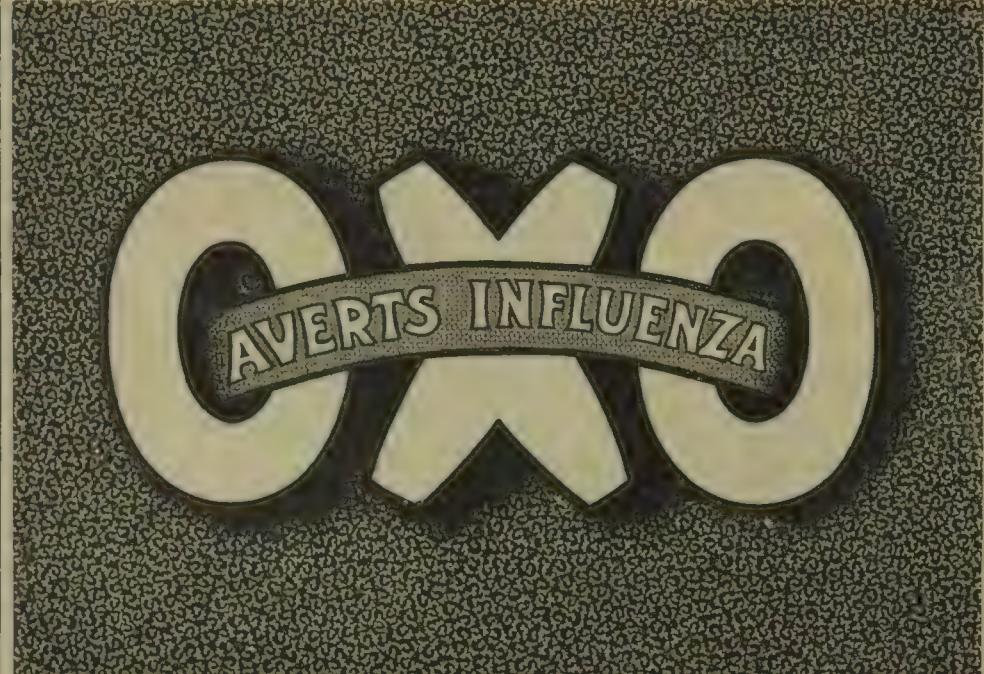
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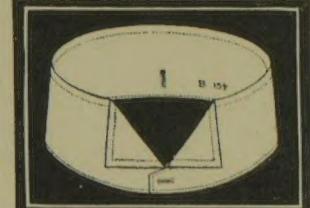
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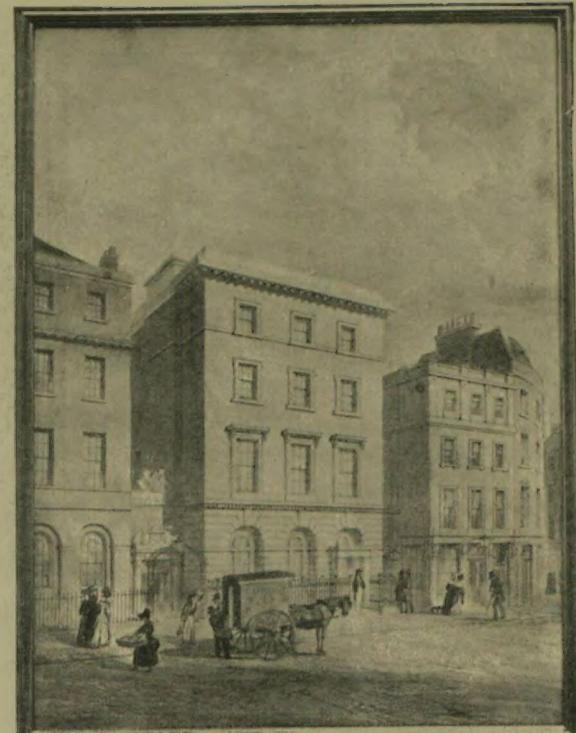
AT Covent Garden "The Village Romeo and Juliet" of Frederick Delius has failed to attract, and at the time of writing, the "Elektra" of Richard Strauss would seem likely to be the mainstay of the season. It will be given seven or eight times in all. Dr. Strauss will direct two performances, and every seat could be sold twice over. This is splendid as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. To find nothing more than a moderate house for good performances that are not sensational has been the experience of Covent Garden's managers time out of mind, and there seems no reason to believe that Mr. Beecham will meet with any better fortune.

The failure of "The Village Romeo and Juliet" is to be regretted, and we cannot share the opinion of those who

find nothing attractive about it. Much contempt has been excited by the libretto, but it may be that the translation is partly to blame. Gottfried Keller's novel, upon which the story of the lovers is founded, cannot be deemed dull or obscure. Unfortunately the translator has not explained that the lovers cannot marry without their parents' permission, and as this law, so common on the Continent, is unknown in England, the action of Sali and Vrenchen seems absurd. People were wondering why they did not marry instead of committing suicide. Much of the music, in the peculiar idiom of Delius, is full of charm, orchestral ingenuity, and resource; but he contrives so to write for his singers that they frequently seem to have notes that are right out of the key. The artists worked splendidly, but if we are right in saying that rehearsals were in progress down to a few hours before the first performance, such shortcomings as were noticeable are amply accounted for.

In the past week the hundredth anniversary of Chopin's birth was celebrated. M. Godowsky gave a recital devoted to the master's work at the Queen's Hall, and Herr Buhlig, another of our greatest pianists, included several works by Chopin in his third recital at the Aeolian Hall. Signor Mancinelli directed a very fine concert by the Philharmonic Society, and M. Godowsky played the E minor Concerto of Chopin, the performance suggesting that the soloist and the conductor do not share the same form of artistic temperament.

At the Queen's Hall on Saturday last, Miss Elena Gerhardt and Professor Hugo Becker were the soloists. The former was at the top of her form and was heard to great advantage in an aria from "The Taming of the Shrew," by Goetz. Herr Becker played the 'Cello Concerto in A Minor by Schumann, the centenary of whose birth will shortly be celebrated by the



"AT YE SIGN OF YE GOLDEN LYON IN YE STRANDE":
TWINING'S TEA-HOUSE AND BANK, ABOUT 1830.

Messrs. Twining, the famous tea-merchants, are this year celebrating their bi-centenary. The above view of their premises in the Strand, as they were about 1830, is taken from an interesting booklet they have issued. The story of "Twining's" is associated with many famous names in history and literature, including Queen Anne, Dr. Johnson, and Theodore Hook.

From a Water-Colour by T. Hosmer Shepherd.

Classical Concert Society. It was a fine performance, albeit Professor Becker seemed rather too cold and restrained at times. The orchestral numbers included Saint-Saëns' splendid Third Symphony, and a wonderful symphonic poem, "Vysehrad," by that comparatively neglected genius, Smetana. Altogether, it was a splendid concert, worthy the reputation of the Queen's Hall Orchestra.



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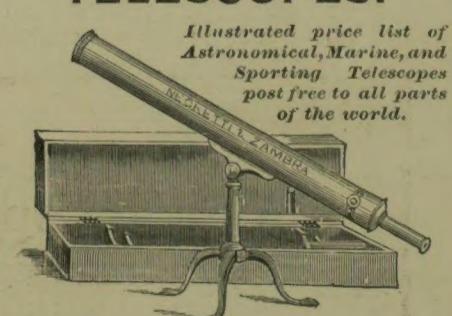
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated June 3, 1904) of MRS. HARRIET MORRISON, of Farmwood, Ascot, and 35, Cromwell Houses, S.W., who died on Dec. 17, has been proved by the Hon. John A. de Gray, Frank M. S. Grant, and Ian M. Heathcote-Amory, the value of the estate being £470,408. The testatrix bequeaths £25,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; £10,000 to the Church Association; £10,000 to the Protestant Truth Society, of which Mr. Kensit is the principal; £5000 to the Anti-Vivisection Hospital; £5000 to the Anti-Vivisection Society; £5000 for building church and manse at Invermoriston, and the miniature of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, Bonnie Prince Charlie, that was sent to the Grant of Glenmoriston the day before the rising that led to the battle of Culloden, to her nephew Murray Grant. She further gives £40,000 and her house at Ascot to her niece Alice Margaret Grant; £30,000 and the proceeds of the sale of her residence, 35, Cromwell Houses, to her niece Isobel Beatrix Feltham; £30,000 to her niece Maria G. M. Grant; £25,000 to Harry W. L. Heathcote-Amory; £15,000 each to Emily Astell and Donald C. C. Grant; £10,000 each to Henrietta M. H. M. Phillipps, Margaret Henrietta de Gray, Violet C. Grant, Anna Sasse, Emily G. M. Grant, Muriel M. Carey, and to the owner of the Glenmoriston Estate; £5000 each to Arnold Murray Grant, Doris Astell, Elizabeth H. de Gray, Elizabeth Helen de Gray, George de Gray, Edith Frances MacKenzie, William C. L. Unwin, Cecil Sasse, and Frederick Sasse; other legacies and the residue to her nephew Commander Heathcote Salusbury Grant, R.N.

The will of MR. FRANCIS THEODORE LEWIS, of 90, Whitehall Court, S.W., who died on Dec. 13, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £70,886. He gives £120 per annum to his daughter-in-law during the time she remains the widow of his son; £500 each to his grandchildren; £200 to Mary Anne Barrett, and the residue to his children Francis Ball Lewis, George Williams Lewis, Sylvia C. Dakin, and Eileen Caroline Bonner.

The will (dated June 18, 1904) of MR. JOHN RING, of 14, Strathay Gardens, South Hampstead, and The Hermitage, Totland Bay, who died on Dec. 11, has been proved by his son and sons-in-law, the value of the property amounting to £62,761. He gives his share and interest in the business of Ring and Brymer, 15, Cornhill, to his son; £12,500, in trust, for each of his daughters Florence Kate, Marion Ellen, and Constance Annie Jane; and the residue to his son.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. John Mackrell, High Trees, Clapham Common	£153,357
Mrs. Catherine Fountain, Birthwaite Hall, Darton, Yorks.	£87,758
Mr. Thomas Skidmore, Parkgate, Wolverhampton	£74,495
Major Challey Fox, The Farm, Staincliffe, Batley, Yorks.	£74,421
Mr. Benjamin C. Wates, Highland Road, Bromley	£62,281

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

E B (Oxford).—Thanks for your problem, but it is of a nature not suitable for this column.

W A CLARKE (Whitby).—Thanks for your problem. Your regret is by no means confined to our readers.

H MAXWELL PRIDAUX.—We can only hope some of our solvers will bear testimony to the skill to which they fall a victim.

H REWARD (Oxford).—We are sorry we misunderstood you, and can carry explanations of your missing name no further. We like the look of the new problem, but will submit it to examination before saying more.

W S JAMES, E J W W, and Others.—Problem No. 3432 is undoubtedly a difficult nut to crack, and your praise is well deserved.

H J M, F SMART, and Others.—You must look again at No. 3432. 1. Kt to Q 6th will not solve it against the defence of 1. R to R 5th.

G BAKKER (Rotterdam).—The book is published by the *Chess Amateur*, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

CHESS.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3431.—BY T. KING-PARKS.

WHITE.

1. P to B 3rd

2. Mates.

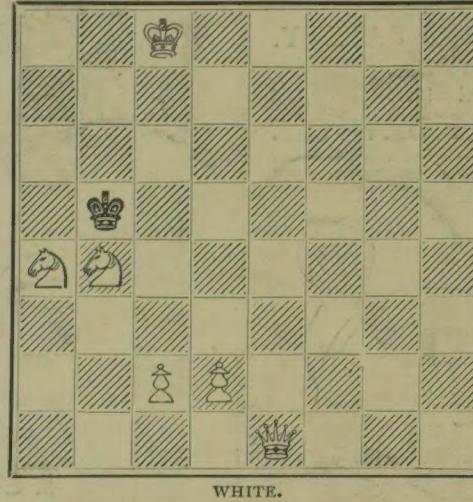
BLACK.

Any move

1. P takes B is another way.

PROBLEM NO. 3434.—BY WILLIAM E. RUDOLPH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3432 received from G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Major Buckley, Eugene Henry, E J Winter-Wood, John (Berlin), J Green (Boulogne), R Worts (Canterbury), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), J D Tucker, F R Gittins (Small Heath), Charles Burnett, R C Widdecombe (Saltash), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), W S James, F Marsh, and Hereward.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3425 received from C A M (Penang) and F R H (Natal); of No. 3426 from C A M and J Grogan; of No. 3420 from J Isaacson (Liverpool), J D Tucker (Ilkley), and T Young (Gibraltar); of No. 3430 from J Thurnham, J W Atkinson Wood, T Young, A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), Café Suizo (Santander), and C Barretto (Madrid); of No. 3431 from Julia Short (Exeter), J F Adamson (Glasgow), L Schli (Vienna), M Goredheram (Ahnwick), Jean Wagner (Havre), F Wills (Exeter), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), T Roberts (Hackney), J Thurnham, J D Tucker, J Isaacson, A W Hamilton Gell, J W Atkinson Wood (Manchester), J Mathew (Marple), Fidelitas, Eugene Henry (Lewisham), F W Atchinson (Crowthorne), Café Suizo, G Martin, and C Barretto.

CHESS IN BERLIN.

Tenth and final game in the match between Messrs.

LASKER and SCHLECHTER.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	28. P to B 4th	P to Kt 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	29. Q to Q 3rd	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	30. P takes P	Q to R 5th (ch)
4. P to K 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	31. K to K 2nd	Q to R 7th (ch)
5. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	32. R to B 2nd	Q to R 4th (ch)
6. B to Q 3rd	Castles	33. R to B 3rd	Kt to B 2nd
7. Q to B 2nd	Kt to R 3rd	34. R takes P	Kt to Kt 4th
8. P to Q R 3rd	P takes P	35. R to B 4th	K takes P
9. B takes B P	P to Q Kt 4th		
10. R to Q 3rd	P to Kt 5th		

The sacrifice is not justified by results. Black's King is too exposed to check, and this, it will be seen, cripples him.

36. B takes R R takes B

Practically decisive, as Black must interpose his Bishop, and continue to defend it.

By this simple move White wins the game, and saves the championship.

37. B to B 8th (ch)

B to B sq Q to R 7th (ch)

39. K to K sq Q to R 8th (ch)

40. R to B sq Q to R 5th (ch)

41. K to Q 2nd R takes R

42. Q takes P Q takes P (ch)

43. Q to Q 3rd Q to B 7th (ch)

44. K to Q sq Kt to Q 3rd

45. R to B 5th B to R 3rd

46. R to Q 5th K to Kt sq

47. Kt to B 5th Q to Kt 8th (ch)

48. K to B 2nd Q to B 8th (ch)

49. K to Kt 3rd B to Kt 2nd

50. Kt to K 6th K to B 7th (ch)

51. K to R 4th K to B 2nd

52. Kt takes B Q takes Kt

53. Q to Q Kt 3rd K to B sq

54. Q to Kt 8th (ch) K to B 2nd

55. Q takes B The ending has been finely and stubbornly contested; but White's material advantage slowly tells, and Black resigns on the 71st move.

On and from May 1 the service to the South of Germany and Trieste, via Harwich and the Hook of Holland, will be greatly accelerated. Passengers for Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, and Munich, for instance, will arrive much earlier than hitherto, and through carriages will be run to these and other towns. The services will also be improved on the return journey.

Pleasure cruises to sunny lands make a delightful spring holiday. The Orient Company announce a cruise to Greece, Asia Minor, Turkey, Egypt, and Malta on March 12. On May 13 the new twin-screw steam-ship *Otranto*, of 12,124 tons register, will cruise to Portugal, the Balearic Islands, Spain, Morocco, and Gibraltar. An illustrated programme of the tours can be had of the Orient Company, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.

Motorists know that not the least important consideration with any accessory to be carried in or on a car is the convenience with which it can be stowed. Messrs. Michelin have studied the point in connection with their air-cylinders, for which they have brought out a neat pair of brackets. The makers deny that these cylinders are in any way dangerous. Experience of the Michelin air-cylinder certainly causes a distaste for inflating tyres by the old back-breaking method.

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